

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

October 4, 1916

\$150 per Year



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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7 YEARS' SATISFACTION

Kylemore, Sask., May 9, 1916.

"By way of expressing my appreciation of your way of handling my consignments, I extend to you my hearty thanks. I have been well pleased with the outturns and the price and your prompt method of giving returns. In the past seven years The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. have handled for me, in the most acceptable manner, upwards of 25 cars of all kinds of grain. May the company always prosper."

PROMPTNESS AND ATTENTION

Beulah, Man., Sept. 12, 1916.

"Have received settlement for the two cars of grain and must thank you for your promptness and attention thruout the transaction."

CHANGED GRADE

Bagot, Man., Nov. 8, 1915.

"Thanks for ordering re-inspection of my car, thereby getting grade changed from No. 4 to No. 3. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. have handled 9 cars for me this fall, with entire satisfaction and expedition. It certainly pays the farmers to support their own company."

HIGHER PRICE

Young, Sask., Oct. 29, 1915.

"I want to thank you for the way you handled my last car of wheat. It was sold for a higher price than I expected. I may also say that during the last six years I have shipped to you and always had satisfaction."

ENTIRE SATISFACTION

Arborg, Man., Nov. 3, 1915.

"I enclose shipping bill for car loaded with wheat and barley, as I had not enough of either kind. In previous years I have given my grain to others, but having heard what entire satisfaction you were giving, thought I would try your company."

MORE THAN SATISFIED

Medicine Hat, Alta., Jan. 8, 1916.

"I have received the proceeds from car of oats sent to you and I am more than satisfied. I am very much obliged for the promptness with which the business was done."

PROMPT

Candiac, Sask., June 21, 1916.

"Thanks for prompt and satisfactory manner in which you handled my car."

Names Furnished On Request

ORGANIZED
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OPERATED

By Grain Growers
of the West.

Over 48 Million Bushels of
Grain Handled in the past
12 months.

The above is one Feature
of 10 years' effort of Farmers
in Business.



Grain Purchased on Track
or handled on consignment.

Livestock handled on
Commission.

Implements and Supplies
sold to Farmers at Factory
to Farm Prices.

A REAL EXPERIMENT

Woolchester, Alta., Aug. 31, 1916.

"Last fall I shipped two cars of wheat thru your Company, as an experiment, and was so well pleased with the result that I would not think of selling my grain in any other way. Since then you have handled five cars of grain for me to my entire satisfaction. In some cases the grade and price received exceeded my expectations. I like the way you kept me posted from the time you received my instructions until the grain was sold and the draft mailed. I expect to ship 9 or 10 cars of wheat during the next twelve months and will be pleased to have you handle every bushel of it, as your way of doing business cannot be improved on."

INTEREST IN CROP HANDLED

Plumas, Man., April 15, 1916.

"I thank you kindly for the interest you have taken in handling my crop and I hope I will have as much to put through your hands another season."

DOLLARS IN POCKET

Fleming, Sask., June 12, 1916.

"I was hundreds of dollars in pocket. I like the way you kept me or three cases I was ahead by the company giving me fair play; in one case on a shortage of 16½ bushels the company got me one-half the value. I was highly pleased with the grade and price."

LOST \$60.00

Desford, Man., July 15, 1916.

"In a weak moment I was persuaded to part with my wheat to another company, while I was cutting it. I paid for my stupidity. However, 'once bitten, twice shy.' I claim to have lost \$60.00 on the transaction, through not having anyone to look after my business. You gave me complete satisfaction and in the coming fall, should I be favored with wheat to ship, you will hear from me."

ALL SATISFIED

Watrous, Sask., Dec. 15, 1915.

"You have had six cars of wheat from me which was my entire crop and I am well pleased with the way you have done business for me. Had I ten times as much you would get my entire business. I might say that I am only one amongst quite a number whose wheat you have handled from here, and who are equally satisfied."

GRADE RAISED

Fortier, Man., Nov. 4, 1915.

"I am very grateful to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. for getting me No. 3 straight grade for my car that was originally graded No. 3 tough."

Names Furnished On Request

EATON'S TO THE FRONT



The Big Store's Service Reaches the Boys in the Training Camps, Trenches and Hospitals just as surely and satisfactorily as it does the folks at home.

No need to tell you of the heart-hunger of the lads who are so finely storming and holding the shell-searched trenches of Western Europe. A letter from home is as a month of life to them, and if, with it, goes some material token of thoughtful affection, how genuine an impulse to more fervent performance of duty? You can write the letter, think of some articles that are suitable, order them from our catalogue, and have them sent either through you or direct from us to the front. If you haven't a catalogue write for it, and a copy will be sent postpaid at once.

Here are seven Special Gift Boxes of Comfort and Cheer, Welcome in Training Camp, Trench or Hospital.

READ THIS!

Parcels Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are packed solidly in tight-closing tin boxes, Nos. 1 and 2 in boxes of heavy cardboard; all are double-wrapped in heavy brown paper, corded and tied securely to carry safely to the journey's end.

We will mail them direct from the store for you, enclosing card of sender; in each parcel there is room for one or two packages of light weight of your own choosing, or, if you wish it, we can replace any item of those named with any other you select.

As these gift boxes are not catalogued, order them by the number appearing above each box.

ORDER EARLY

Which is the one that would gladden him most?

GIFT BOX 6G1 \$1.00

1 flask Horlick's Lunch Tablets, Cocoa Flavor.
1 tin Tabloid Tea. (Makes 50 cups.)
1 tin Oxo Beef Cubes.
2 pkgs. "Life Savers" Mints.
2 pkts. Chewing Gum.
3 bars Chocolates.
Shipping weight, 2 lbs. 3½ ozs.

GIFT BOX 47G6 \$1.25

4 Eaton's Filbert Nut Bars.
4 Butternut Chewing Gum.
1 lb. Asst. Fruit Drops.
1 lb. Riley's Rich Cream Toffee.
1 pkt. Rich Creamy Caramels.
1 lb. Pure Milk Chocolate.
4 pkts. Pepo Mints.
1 lb. Cadbury's Milk Chocolate.
Shipping weight, 3 lbs. 2 ozs.

GIFT BOX 6G2 \$2.00

1 tin Tabloid Tea (makes 50 cups).
1 flask Horlick's Lunch Tablets (Cocoa Flavor).
2 tins Oxo Beef Cubes, large.
3 pkgs. "Life Savers" Mints.
4 pkts. Chewing Gum.
1 lb. Overseas Chocolate.
1 tin Zam-Buk Ointment.
1 pkt. Sabadilla Vermin Powder.
Shipping weight, 3 lbs.

IMPORTANT

ENGLAND. The limit in weight for parcels is 11 pounds and the rate 12c per pound or fraction thereof.

FRANCE. The limit in weight for parcels is 7 pounds and the rate 24c for 3 pounds or less and 32c for 7 pounds or less.

For both England and France, parcels must be addressed with the consignee's Regimental Number, Rank and Name, Company and Battalion. **Be Sure and Send us these Particulars.**

GERMANY. Both letters and parcels are post-free but must be addressed with consignee's Rank, Initials, Name, Regiment, or other unit, British, Canadian, French, Belgian, etc., prisoners of war, place of internment, Germany. **Be sure and send us all particulars.**

ORDER EARLY

GIFT BOX 6G3 \$3.00

1 tin Tabloid Tea (makes 50 cups of good tea).
1 large tin Oxo Beef Cubes.
1 flask Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets (Cocoa Flavor).
1 lb. Overseas Chocolate.
3 pkts. Gum.
3 pkts. "Life Savers" Mints.
1 Fruit Cake (in sealed tin).
1 tin Sardines.
1 tin Throat Pastilles, for coughs and colds.
1 pr. Good Quality Military Socks.
2 Active Service Handkerchiefs.
1 tin Zam-Buk Healing Ointment.
1 box Sabadilla Powder, Vermin Destroyer.
3 sample tins of Mentholatum Healing Ointment.
Shipping weight, 5½ lbs.

GIFT BOX 6G5 \$4.75

1 tin Tabloid Tea (makes 50 cups of good tea).
1 bot. Saccharine Tabs., to sweeten 100 cups of tea.
1 large tin Oxo Cubes.
1 flask Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets (Cocoa Flavor).
1 lb. Overseas Chocolate.
6 pkts. Chewing Gum.
4 "Life Savers" Assorted Mints.
1 Fruit Cake (in sealed tin).
1 tin Sardines.
1 pkg. Cream Cheese.
1 pair good Military Socks.
2 Handkerchiefs.
1 tin Zam-Buk Healing Ointment.
1 box Sabadilla Powder (Vermin Destroyer).
1 Active Service Mirror, unbreakable, in neat case.
1 Comb, Military.
1 box Antiseptic Pastilles, for sore throat.
1 Tooth Brush.
1 tube Tooth Paste.
3 sample tins Mentholatum Healing Ointment.
Shipping weight, 6 lbs. 14 ozs.

GIFT BOX 47G7 \$2.00

1 pkt. Overseas Concent'd. Chocolate.
3 pkts. Rich Creamy Caramels.
4 Eaton's Filbert Nut Bars.
1 week-end pkt. Chiclets.
1 pkt. Sugar Almonds.
2 pkts. Pep-O-Mints.
1 pkt. Milk Chocolate.
1 tin Oxo Cubes.
1 Fruit Cake (in sealed tin).
1 flask Horlick's Lunch Tablets (Cocoa Flavor).
Shipping weight, 5 lbs. 10 ozs.

GIFT BOX 6G4 \$3.75

1 lb. Overseas Chocolates.
3 pkts. Gum.
3 "Life Savers" Mints.
1 large tin of Oxo Beef Cubes.
1 tin Tabloid Tea. (Makes 50 cups of good tea).
1 flask Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets, Cocoa Flavor.
1 pkg. Cream Cheese.
1 tin Sardines.
1 Fruit Cake (in sealed tin).
1 pair Military Socks, good quality.
2 Active Service Handkerchiefs.
1 tin Zam-Buk Healing Ointment, for minor cuts, bruises, etc.
1 box Sabadilla Powder.
1 Military Mirror, unbreakable, in neat leather case.
1 Comb.
3 sample tins Mentholatum Ointment.
Shipping weight, 6 lbs 5 ozs.

BE SURE YOU GET OUR SPECIAL GROCERY CATALOGUE

**SEND FOR OUR
FALL
CATALOGUE**

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

**SEND FOR OUR
FALL
CATALOGUE**

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 4th, 1916

PROTECTIONISTS ARE SCARCE

Since our issue of July 12 we have repeatedly published our offer of \$25.00 in cash for the best 2,000 word article showing how the protective tariff is of benefit to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The competition is open to any person living in any part of Canada. When so many politicians, editors, manufacturers, financiers are such strong supporters of the protective tariff we had hoped for a generous reply to our challenge. Strange to say, however, we have had only eight replies to date. Several of them are written by free traders who have endeavored to frame an argument against their beliefs. One is from a manufacturer member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. We still feel, however, that we have not had anything like the reply that the question warrants and are therefore going to afford a further opportunity to the protectionists. We will extend the time of receiving replies until November 1 and we urgently request that protectionists will send us arguments to show how the protective tariff benefits the farmers in the Prairie Provinces. We guarantee to publish the best argument we receive and possibly more than one. This is a wide open opportunity to protectionists to show the free trade farmers of the West that a protective tariff is a good thing for them and that they should therefore support it. Another month and then we shall positively close the competition. Let us have the protectionist arguments before the first of November.

MAKE SURE OF SEED GRAIN

Well over 30 million bushels of seed grain was used in Western Canada in the spring of 1916. Prospects are that rather more will be wanted for seed in 1917. Undoubtedly enough desirable seed is available counting the crop produced this year as a whole, but there are a large number of localities thru the West in which, owing to damage from various sources, there is no seed grain. The problem now is to locate the districts from which desirable seed grain can be obtained. This each of the provincial departments of agriculture is proceeding to do. But even apart from a desire to assist the departments in this work it will pay every grain grower to find out just how suitable for seed is the grain he intends using. A number of tests already made of this year's crop show a large proportion of the samples with low germination qualities. It is comparatively simple for any farmer with a plate and piece of damp flannel to test grain for germination or samples will be tested free by the Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary; the Weeds and Seeds Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina or the Field Husbandry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Grain may look bright and plump and yet test very low. This is particularly true of oats damaged by frost. Seed grain will be in demand this year and farmers having high testing grain of either the 1915 or 1916 crops ought to arrange to sell it for seed instead of rushing it to market at current prices. Farmers generally are beginning to realize that it is always a paying proposition to sow the best seed obtainable. All indications point to the importance of arranging as soon as possible for next year's seed grain.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY PROPOSED

Steadily the feeling of revolt against the two old political parties in Canada is growing. The situation has developed into government for party and not for the people. The leading men of both parties put party considerations

first every time with little or no regard for public welfare. Particularly at the present time is there a strong feeling of opposition towards the Borden administration. Practically every election in the last two years in Canada has gone against the party in power and a number of Conservative newspapers are in revolt. The official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has just published a vigorous onslaught on the Borden government and demands a reorganization of the government and statesmen with backbone to lead it. The Borden cabinet comprises one of the weakest aggregations of men that ever controlled the federal government in Canada.

But despite the weaknesses of the government there are very few who would like to see any change in government until the close of the war and even then there is no enthusiasm in support of the Liberal party, except the enthusiasm created by the Liberal party leaders and the Liberal press. During the five years the Borden government has been in power its record has been one of concessions to the railway, manufacturing and financial interests and a most unbridled orgy of patronage and the never failing corruption which accompanies it. The financial interests are in control of the Ottawa government and the members of the government party simply register the decree of the rulers. But on the other hand, the fifteen years record of the late Laurier government was practically the same thing. Graft and corruption was dominant and the greater part of the pledges which the party made before election were ruthlessly broken when in power. The Liberal party in power was liberal in name only and five years in opposition has not given any sign of improvement. The latest act of the Liberal party in discarding reciprocity from their platform is a sample of what may be expected from that party if it ever returns to power.

The Toronto World, owned by W. F. Maclean, M.P., is calling for the organization of a new party and suggests Sir Adam Beck and Sir Hibbert Tupper as leaders. Beck is an outstanding man in Ontario and has done splendid work in the development of the hydro-electric system. It was undoubtedly partly due to Tupper's vigorous opposition to the Bowser government in B.C. that led to the annihilation of that administration a couple of weeks ago. As far as indicated in the Toronto World, the platform of the new independent party would be nationalization of railways, banking and currency reform, the abolition of the patronage system, a non-partisan civil service, national prohibition and national woman suffrage. The World also calls for honesty in administration, which depends largely upon the standard of the men elected.

The men named as possible leaders of the new party are all regarded as protectionists. Unless there is going to be something progressive in tariff legislation in the platform of the new party it cannot hope to win very much support in Western Canada. The greatest burden on the people of this country is that imposed by the protective tariff and it brings no compensating advantages. This same tariff is the chief cause of corruption in public affairs. If the new party that is proposed actually materializes and is prepared to take the same progressive attitude towards the tariff as towards other national questions, it would seem hopeful that there might be some possibility of the East and the West getting together for mutual advantage. Before Western Canada can develop as it ought to do, the desperate burden imposed by the protective system must be very largely removed and the taxes necessary for federal revenue must be raised in a manner that will distribute them more equitably over the people of

Canada. The corporation income tax provided for at the last session of Parliament is a step in the right direction. If the protective tariff were removed and taxes levied on land values together with a graduated income tax on private incomes and a graduated tax on corporation incomes there would be a better opportunity for the development of a prosperous and contented people than there is under the present iniquitous system.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

On November 7 the people of the state of California will vote at a referendum election upon the question of removing all taxes from business and improvements and raising all public revenues for state, county and municipality by a tax upon the value of the land. In preparation for this great democratic reform the progressives of the state first had Direct Legislation or the Initiative and Referendum incorporated into the constitution of the state. They then initiated a petition in favor of this tax reform and secured the signature of 130,000 electors, which was more than sufficient to bring the question to a referendum vote. The supporters of the campaign call it "The Great Adventure" or otherwise a struggle to free the earth in California and enable every adult person to own his own home, direct his own life and work, abolish landlordism, pauperism and disemployment and shift the tax burden from labor to privilege and monopoly. Special privilege is fighting very hard against this popular movement to throw off the fetters of the big interests and it will be interesting to watch the result of the vote in November.

In Oregon next month the people will vote on a Referendum in support of what is called "The People's Land and Loan Law." The aim of the law is to take all the land rent community-created for the use of the community. Of the revenue thus derived by the taxation of land values two-thirds will be used for public revenue, while one-third will be used to establish a "Home makers' loan fund" in the state treasury to be used for building homes for those who now pay rent. The Oregon reformers aim to make land plentiful and free and to give the home seeker an opportunity to have a home for himself and profitable employment without being forced eternally to pay rent to landlords and interest to mortgage companies. It is evident that there are some very sincere and earnest reformers in the state of Oregon.

WAR LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

The announcement has been made at Ottawa by Finance Minister White that subscriptions to the War Loan have exceeded \$200,000,000, or more than double what was asked for. This is an exceptionally agreeable result and is an indication of pretty satisfactory financial conditions thruout Canada. There is no doubt that Canada will be able to finance her part in the prosecution of the war to a successful termination. It is also announced that the percentage of small subscriptions is much larger than at the time of the previous War Loan which shows that farmers and wage earners are taking more interest in this War Loan than in the last. If the war continues for another year it will be necessary to raise a considerable additional amount of money by war loans and with the experience of the present and past loans before him the Finance Minister may rest assured that the people of Canada have the money and are willing to subscribe in order that Canada may do her bit in the war.

It is said a credit of \$100,000,000 will be established in Canada to assist the British Government to buy more munitions in this country. That is to keep the rate of exchange more equitable. Part of the \$100,000,000 over subscription to the war loan may be used for that purpose. We have during the last year destroyed the balance of credit with Great Britain to the extent of over \$30,000,000 by maintaining a tariff against English manufactures.

Some locals of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England are supplying their towns with bread at 7d., or 14 cents per four pound loaf. At the same time the price of bread in Winnipeg is 7 cents for a loaf of twenty ounces, or at the rate of 22.4 cents for a loaf the same size as the English loaf. There have been increases in places to as much as 18 cents for this four pound loaf in England, but some of the co-operative societies have reduced their price 1 cent a loaf making it the figure quoted above. Yet every day we hear in Winnipeg of an advance to 8 cents a loaf, or 25.6 cents for the same amount of bread as in the English loaf and the reason given is the rise in the price of flour.

The spirit of co-operation is growing in Great Britain. The Co-operative Wholesale Societies of England and Scotland, the two greatest organizations of their kind in the world, are thinking of amalgamation. The proposals are in the tentative stage but that these two societies are getting closer together and looking to the establishment of new joint industries is one of the most encouraging signs in the co-operative world. The Scottish Society has a branch in Canada and the English Society wants to co-operate more closely with that branch than it has ever done before. It is not long since the tendency of these two societies was to drift farther

apart so that the new line of thought tho not concrete is a very encouraging indication of changing opinion.

The price of wheat is higher than has ever been known in Canada during the shipping season and judged by the experience of past years and general war conditions the price is more likely to increase than decrease. No person would be safe in giving advice on holding grain for higher prices because there is a big profit in the present price and any person who holds for a higher figure should assume his own risk entirely without putting any of the responsibility on to other persons. The world crop, however, is short and those in the trade are generally looking towards higher prices.

The Board of Grain Commissioners has opened an office in Winnipeg in charge of M. Snow, located at 510 Grain Exchange Building. Mr. Snow has been appointed transportation officer and will have the full authority of the Board to deal with sections of the Grain Act that pertain to car supply. The Board has drawn up a special affidavit form to be supplied to farmers or elevator managers who wish to make application for cars to be supplied out of turn where elevators are in danger of collapse or grain is damp or out of condition, as well as for the movement of seed grain. On any of these questions applications should be made to Mr. Snow.

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture has placed a cattle buyer at the Winnipeg stockyards to purchase, test for tuberculosis and ship back heifers or feeding cattle for any Saskatchewan farmer anxious to make a start in livestock. The department is relying upon the hearty co-operation of the banks in providing reliable farmers with cash to purchase cattle. The banks have been

mixed farming for years. This action of the department will afford them an excellent opportunity to put their advice into practice.

The tendency in England for the last 100 years has been to lessen the power of hereditary nobility and in recent years to abolish the hereditary principle. In England this principle has been found to be dangerous. Now, however, it is being introduced into Canada. Why should Canada adopt institutions that other nations have cast off?

Reports indicate that prairie chicken are very scarce during the present year. Altho the scarcity is attributed to various causes there is no difference in opinion of the desirability of protecting this splendid game bird. A couple of years of close season would assist in bringing back the plentiful numbers of a few years ago.

In normal years we pay about \$25,000,000 duty on goods imported from Great Britain. Allowing that the manufacturers in Canada add the greater part of the duty to their selling price we pay to them somewhere about \$75,000,000 on similar goods made in Canada, making a total of \$100,000,000 or about \$8 per head for every man, woman and child in Canada is what it costs to maintain the tariff against Great Britain.

Canadian Liberal Monthly, which is the official organ of the Liberal party, and is published at Ottawa, announces that it will solicit advertisements to be published in its paper to help pay the cost of production. If this political organ is to be used as a competitor in the publishing business, it should be placed on an even footing and pay its postage bills the same as other journals do instead of being sent thru the mails under the franking privilege enjoyed by members of parliament.



THE TWIN BOOSTERS

The Tariff and the War work together to increase the cost of living

Beating the Interests in B.C.

The only two farmers' stores in British Columbia. How they have built at Salmon Arm the biggest business between Revelstoke and Kamloops

By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

This is the history of co-operation in a place where it has been difficult to co-operate, where farmers' interests were more or less divergent, where established methods of doing things were strongly entrenched and where isolation abounded. But there did exist that one essential of true co-operation, that

one Scotchman standing on the hill just north of Salmon Arm and looking across this end of the lake to the mountain of the West has said: "If it was not in British Columbia, I would say that was Ben Lomond."

The surrounding district is not large. It is typical of British Columbia. Most of the people live within a radius of ten miles and most of the good land is to be found in a much smaller area than that. There are small pieces of good land in patches about Shuswap lake which have been difficult to settle thru lack of transportation but which will some day be utilized. Salmon Arm is in a peculiar condition regarding climate. A short distance West the country is so dry that rattle snakes are

the chief inhabitants of the sloping benches where ever irrigation water has not transformed these into marvellously productive land. To the south the Okanagan is also dry as tinder but Salmon Arm has a more even temperate climate than either and with a rainfall that renders irrigation unnecessary. While Kamloops and the Okanagan advertise irrigated fruit, Salmon Arm makes a specialty of non-

from the prairies, who was going to sell apples, as a joke but mixed with a good deal of pity. However, that fall the fruit was sold at a definite price for cash and most of the outstanding money on the prairies was collected. The growers had something real. It wasn't much but then they hadn't had any for such a long time that it looked like money from home and they wanted more like it. After the fruit was sold there was nothing else to do and the manager returned home. This continued for two years. In the meantime Mr. Barber was cleaning up his prairie interests and the third fall moved to Salmon Arm believing that there was a future for the work if properly extended. After the fruit was all disposed of that year the directors of the fruit growers' or farmers' exchange decided to put in a supply of flour and feed and keep the manager working steadily. This was done in a small way to begin and business grew immediately into proportions that rather alarmed the previous monopolists of the flour and feed business. The exchange was soon handling more than all the other merchants in town and selling at lower prices than the others could buy. They became alarmed and someone asked: "When are you people going to stop in this game?" The reply was, "Oh, I guess perhaps, when we handle all the farmer needs." The local merchants brought a strong complaint to the C.P.R. against allowing its warehouse, which was leased by the farmers to handle fruit, to also be used for handling lines of produce that the merchants were selling. And the C.P.R. listened. It helped along the co-operative movement here as in some other places by helping to kill it. The C.P.R. people posted a notice on the front of the warehouse that the feed business must not be carried on in the

warehouse after a stated time (about ten days) or the lease would be cancelled. What a friend the C.P.R. has been to the B.C. fruit grower! It also charges 48 cents on 100 lbs. fruit from Salmon Arm to Calgary, 331 miles, and 10 cents on 100 lbs. of wheat from Winnipeg to Fort William, 420 miles, or 18 cents on 100 lbs. of wheat from Regina to Fort William, 785 miles. I know conditions differ much but this is some difference in rates too. I'll give you another instance later of this same thing that happened only nine miles from Salmon Arm. But now was when a little prairie experience worked. A meeting of indignant farmers was held. They were sore. They brought the notice off the warehouse to the meeting and demanded that it be put up on the back or in some less conspicuous place but the manager said, "No, that should and must stay right on the front of this warehouse where everybody can see it. It won't do us

any harm and it will do us a lot of good." The sign stayed but the business moved across the road to a long hall which was soon fixed up tolerably well. I said these farmers were sore and now they began to show it. The initiative in nearly everything was taken by Mr. Barber and his assistant Mr. Jackson, but behind it was the support of the people. They

Continued on Page 13



Co-operative Fruit and Produce Shipping Warehouse. One of the very best of its kind in British Columbia

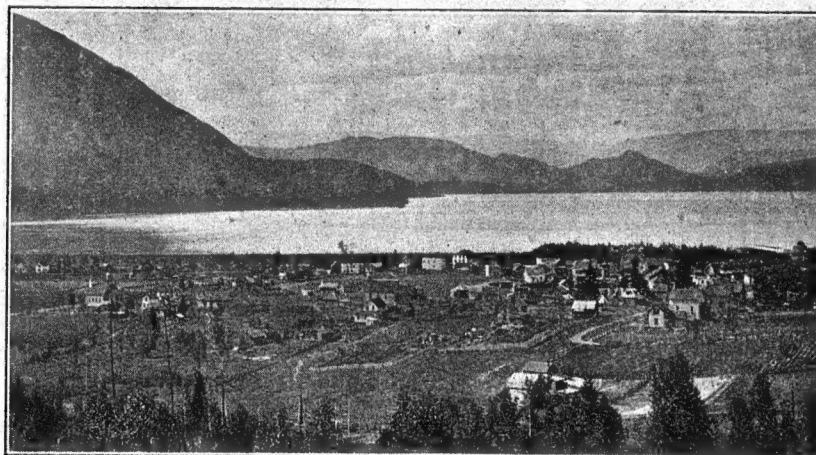
is the positive necessity of doing something. Co-operation and emigration spring from the same source, only people have to be down lower to co-operate than to emigrate. They may have enough left to emigrate but when that even has gone and they are absolutely broke and down on their knees begging for help they are fit subjects to be moulded into the most finished co-operators. It always has been so and it always will be so. Good crops and prosperity are the ruination of co-operation, particularly in its early stages. Perhaps that is one reason for successful co-operation on the scale we have it in Western Canada. It might scarcely be fair to the people of Salmon Arm to say they were at the worse than emigration stage, but sick they certainly were and just about ready for any prescription. Any disease has to run its length and that of individuality amounting even to jealousy is one of the worst of rural socialism. The period of co-operative effort is the convalescent stage.

To tell the whole story of co-operation in Salmon Arm we have to go much further back, to the birth of a much mightier and more familiar co-operative organization of the prairies, the Grain Growers' Grain Company. In February, 1906 at one of the original organization meetings of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, nineteen men were gathered together in a store in Sintaluta, Sask. They had each subscribed stock in the Company that their vision then saw as the greatest grain company in Canada. This their faith and works have since justified. The twentieth man was one of the storekeepers, G. G. Barber, and the inspiration gained there as well as a natural liking for co-operative work has helped him to establish the many lines now developed to a greater extent among the farmers of Salmon Arm than among the farmers of any other district in British Columbia.

In the summer of 1908 Mr. Barber accidentally saw an advertisement in the Salmon Arm paper for a manager for the Fruit Growers' Association and being anxious to change the rigorous climate of Saskatchewan for something more balmy he applied for the place. He was, of course, quite ignorant of the trials of the manager of a fruit growers' association, having only been a farmer and a country store keeper on the prairies. A considerable delay of what I suppose was the only application, for no one would touch it who knew the place, brought the offer of the job by wire to Mr. Barber. He went out.

The Salmon Arm District

Have you ever been at Salmon Arm? If you haven't, you have been denied a great pleasure. Salmon Arm is on the Western end of Shuswap lake about half way between Calgary and Vancouver on the main line of the C.P.R. Nature has finished her work on this lake and left it to rest the eyes of such people as may be reading this. There is no more beautiful lake in British Columbia, at least I have not seen it and I have seen hundreds of them from the far north to the extreme south. More than



Town of Salmon Arm at West end of Shuswap Lake. Tappan lies seven miles directly across this arm of the lake.

irrigated fruits. The chief products of the district are hay, fruits, vegetables, fence-posts, cordwood, lumber, butter, livestock and grain, all of which are marketed thru the co-operative organizations. There are few districts in British Columbia where mixed farming is carried on to as great an extent as around Salmon Arm. Most of the farms are from ten to forty acres tho they vary all the way from five acres to half a section. The latter, of course, are mainly devoted to mixed farming and it might be worth noting here that these farmers are usually the best of any in the district.

When Mr Barber arrived in Salmon Arm he found the fruit growers' very dissatisfied. They had sold their fruit the year before on the prairies and had got practically no returns. Indeed some were a good deal out on the expense of the work but most of them were still owed some money by prairie people. A good many people regarded this stranger



A busy day at the Co-operative store, Salmon Arm. It's a real store, and handles practically everything farmers need

Politics, Plunder and Plutocracy

A Short Story of the wholesale scale on which Canadian politicians have wasted the people's property

Article II.—Taken from Myers' "History of Canadian Wealth"

In a previous article The Guide outlined in a general way some of the important evidence collected by Gustavus Myers in his valuable work, "History of Canadian Wealth." It was shown that from the earliest times our Canadian governments have enriched their favorites with grants from the public domain, and that corrupt alliances between capitalists and legislators explain the rise of many of the most powerful interests. In the early part of the nineteenth century Canada was dominated by feudal traditions, under which persisted numerous monopolies of trade and of land in the hands of the church, and of seigneurs, officials and companies. On this account, trade, manufacture and transportation had not made much progress. Conditions were entirely different in the United States. There a marvellous economic advancement had been effected, owing chiefly to the fact that the institutions of feudalism had long since been abolished. In Canada, affairs were in the hands of the "Family Compact," an extraordinary organization which virtually controlled the administration. Adherents of the "Family Compact" filled the bench, the magistracy, and the high offices of the church and comprised a large part of the legal profession. Lord Durham reported that by grant or purchase they had acquired nearly the whole of the waste lands, that they were all powerful in the chartered banks, and that they had shared among themselves almost exclusively all offices of trust and profit. "The principal members," declared Lord Durham, "belong to the church of England, and the maintenance of the claims of that church has always been one of its most distinguishing characteristics."

Taking Care of the Family

Mr. Myers gives many instructive instances of the way in which the "Family Compact" helped to rivet the shackles on future generations of Canadians. In Upper Canada 3,200,000 acres were given to the United Empire Loyalists. "To militiamen 730,000 acres were given. Discharged soldiers and sailors received 450,000 acres. Grants totalling 255,000 acres were distributed among magistrates and barristers. To executive councillors and their families 136,000 acres were donated. Five legislative councillors and their families received 50,000 acres. To a handful of powerful clergymen 36,900 acres were given as their personal private property and titles to a lump of 264,000 acres were handed over to persons contracting to make surveys. Certain officers of the army and navy received 92,526 acres. To one individual, Col. Talbot, 48,520 acres were given; to the heirs of General Brock 12,000 acres were presented, and another 12,000 acres were presented to Dr. Mountain, formerly Anglican bishop of Quebec. Added to the clergy reserves, these land grants, Lord Durham reported, comprised nearly half of all the surveyed land in the province."

In Lower Canada the same thing took place on an equal scale. Governor Milnes got a grant of 48,000 acres; a Mr. Cushing got 100,000 acres; officers and soldiers got 200,000 acres; "leaders of townships" got 1,457,209 acres—to mention only a few of the instances recorded by Mr. Myers. Most of the lands granted to the loyalists were sold by them for trifles to speculating officials. Among the extensive purchasers of these lands were judges, members of the executive and legislative councils and members of the legislature. Many of the large proprietors, however, were absentees. Nearly all of Prince Edward Island was given away to persons residing in Great Britain. Sir James Montgomery received several townships, and large properties passed into the hands of Lord Selkirk, Lord Westmorland, the heirs of John Cambridge, Rev. J. Macdonnell, Sir J. F. Seymour and others. The grantees received the land on the condition that they procured the performance of settlement duties on it, but the condition was never fulfilled.

Founding Great Fortunes

Enormous areas were obtained by land companies. The Canada Company, headed by John Galt, in 1826 obtained 3,500,000 acres in Ontario at from fifty cents to a dollar an acre. It still owns large tracts in Essex, Kent, Lambton and other counties. The British American Land Company acquired from the

Government 1,044,272 acres for £170,321, and £60,000 of the purchase price, it was provided, could be used for improvements. Sir A. T. Galt, son of John Galt, headed this company in Canada from 1844 to 1854, being succeeded by Richard William Heneker. Capital obtained from the sale of these and other lands was later used in getting control of banks, railroads and manufacturing concerns.

It was easy, at the proper time, for the landed interests to transform their incomes into capital. As a result of the monopoly privileges they had enjoyed so long, the rise of the commercial and industrial era found them masters of the situation. They were able to get control of the legislatures and vote railway charters to themselves. They found it equally easy to vote subsidies for the purpose of constructing their railways. A glance at their methods, as Myers exposes them, should be interesting. In 1837 and 1838 a revolt, intrinsically against feudalism, was led by William Lyon Mackenzie in Ontario and by Papineau in Quebec. The insurrection was put down, but many of the abuses against which it had protested were removed. There followed a period of industrial expansion. It was not, however, until 1854 that the feudal rights of the seigneurs in Quebec were abolished.



A piece of field artillery being hauled up a mountainside by British soldiers near Saloniki

The last feudal monopoly to be surrendered was that of the Hudson's Bay Company, this being given up in 1869.

Legislators as Promoters

From this day may be said to have begun the practice of creating privately owned railway systems by funds out of the public treasury. Myers points out that the public finances have been placed at the disposal of railway promoters in three principal forms: Cash subsidies, land grants, and guarantees of bonds. In 1913 land grants to railway promoters had reached a total of 56,052,055 acres. The cash subsidies had amounted to \$244,000,000 and the bond guarantees to \$245,000,000. Besides the lands given by federal and provincial governments, a vast deal more was given by municipalities for stations, freight depots and other purposes. In many cases municipalities gave money as well.

Often the promoters of railway enterprises were the politicians themselves. Many of them were landowners, merchants and land speculators, having a personal interest in improving the methods of transportation. Sir Allan N. Macnab, member of the Canadian parliament for many years, speaker for a time, and prime minister in 1856, headed the promoters of the London and Gore Railroad company, chartered in 1834. For a time he was chairman of the legislative committee on railroads "of which Sir Francis Hincks, J. Cauchon and other conspicuous railway promoters were also members." Another prominent railway promoter was Malcolm Cameron, who was a member of parliament for twenty-five years, several times serving in the cabinet. James Morris, John Ross, Sir John A. Macdonald, Geo. E. Cartier, John Young, John Sandfield Macdonald, Hugh Allan, W. H. Merritt, J. C. Ferrie, Wm. Allan, Luther H. Holton and A. T. Galt were among the legislators who figured prominently as railway promoters.

Myers gives a great number of instances in which these men granted charters to one another and to

strings of associates. The charter of the Grand Trunk Railway was obtained by A. F. Galt, Peter McGill, Geo. Pemberton, Geo. E. Cartier, Luther Holton and other legislators. Members of parliament voted themselves bank charters also. "There was hardly a member of the parliament of the province of Canada or of the other legislative or executive bodies who was not in some way zealously pushing railway or other projects in which he or his associates were personally interested."

As one would naturally suppose, these scrambling legislators frequently did things they could not justify. Sir Francis Hincks was accused of accepting a bribe to steer the contract for building the Grand Trunk into the hands of an English contracting firm. From November, 1852, to June, 1855, the Canadian government made loans totalling \$770,000 to the Great Western Railway Company. "The company," wrote the Hon. John Rose, minister of finance to the governor-in-council, February 24, 1868, "was represented in parliament for many years by the late Sir Allan Macnab, for many years its president." There was a scandal connected with the Northern Railway, in which Sir Francis Hincks, then prime minister, was said to have conspired with Mayor Bowes, of Toronto, to get an illegal grant. This transaction was denounced as corrupt by the judicial committee of the privy council. Isaac Buchanan, a noted politician of Hamilton, was accused by a legislative committee of having taken part "in a shameless transaction" to acquire control of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas railway scheme. A score of other cases are cited, varying only in their details. Just two more will be mentioned here. In 1858, Auditor John Langton testified that £16,083 had been drawn directly from the public chest and lent to the Peterboro and Cobourg Railway, without parliamentary authority, and that in 1857 £160,000 was lent out of the public chest to the Grand Trunk, without authority. Moreover, the money had not been restored.

Public Money Misused

The other case was to the effect that, in 1859, \$100,000 was advanced out of the public coffers, without the knowledge or the sanction of parliament, for the purpose of enabling the Grand Trunk to redeem some bonds. Sir A. T. Galt, finance minister at the time, was accused of doing this. There were scandals over the mail subsidies, over subventions and over land grants. Competent judges declared that corruption tainted most of the railway enterprises from beginning to end.

Myers gives an account of the contest for the C.P.R. and of the Pacific scandal, but that story has been told so often in Canada that it will not be referred to here. There are some fine chapters on the progress of the railway power, in which the origin of the late Lord Strathcona's fortune is described. Myers intimates that it began in a shady deal between Donald Smith and J. J. Hill in connection with the St. Paul and Pacific Railway bonds. On these matters it is not possible to give adequate summaries of Myers' statements in a short space. The evidence must be read to be appreciated.

After detailing the various land grants and subsidies made to the C.P.R., our author mentions a few of the larger grants subsequently made.

Railway Land Grants

The Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway obtained a donation of \$1,399,000 in 1880 by an order-in-council of the Dominion government. Manitoba added a loan of \$900,000. Later the road was leased to the C.P.R. The Great North West Central Railway, which had originally been granted the privilege of buying land at the rate of \$1.06 an acre to the extent of 6,400 acres for each mile of road, prevailed on the government to let it have the land free. This, however, was granted conditional upon the railway being built. But the railway line remained on paper, and in 1886 parliament sanctioned giving the land as a vested right to the North West Central or to any other company that might build the road. After that the concern passed into the control of the C.P.R.

Corruption in connection with the North West Central was charged in parliament in 1886, and

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

SENDING XMAS OVERSEAS

One of our readers has written to suggest that I might help some people in the country by telling them what sort of things make acceptable gifts for the boys overseas, as everyone who sends a gift wants it to be the most acceptable and welcome imaginable.

To those poor boys it is very heartening just to be remembered, but that is not enough. With the gift that is sent overseas it is exactly the same as with the one that goes across the way, its value is in direct ratio to the amount of care and thought expended upon it.

Of first importance is the size of the parcel and the content thereof. Parcels should not weigh more than seven pounds. This quantity costs thirty-two cents to mail; three pounds, twenty-four cents.

From the gentleman in charge of the Returned Soldiers' office I learned that the most acceptable gifts are tobacco, chocolates, chewing gum, insect powder, face cream, foot powder, handkerchiefs, and small face towels. I understand also that they greatly appreciate fruit cake, but some of them have written back asking that no more canned goods be sent, as they are too heavy to carry around.

The best receptacle for candy and cake is a tin biscuit box. It may be sent plain and unadorned, but it seems to me it would be a pretty attention to make it as attractive as possible. It is pathetic how much those poor lads think of pretty things now that they are shut off from all the graces of life. The other day, being at a loss how to make a plain tin cake dish look anything but what it was, I bethought me of some pearl-grey foliage patterned wall paper in an upstairs closet, with which I covered the tin, using liquid glue to attach it, and made quite an attractive box. Unfortunately very few wall papers lend themselves to such uses, but there is always the paint brush, and a box given a coat or two of white paint or enamel and finished with gold or colored lines is not to be despised.

The contents of the box will keep better if wrapped in white waxed paper which can be bought in Winnipeg at ten cents a roll. The whole should be topped off with a cheery note of greeting.

Then it should be sewed up in strong white cotton, and the address written on it with a pencil dipped in ink. If one wants to make assurance doubly sure, it may be wrapped in paper first and the address written on that and then sewed into the cotton.

For good measure one might undertake to send a nice long newsy letter telling all the little things that have happened in the neighborhood, and it is almost certain that, no matter how tempting the box may be, this part of the gift will receive the warmest welcome.

NOW FOR THE OLD SINGING SCHOOL

A very old-fashioned idea is being revived in the movement for community singing which has overtaken some of the great cities on this continent. The modern adaptation of the old-fashioned singing school assembles in the public parks in the summer time and every passer-by is urged to participate in the making of melody. Some cold and callous ones resist the appeal, but he who hesitates is lost and will find himself presently joining in lustily and enjoying it mightily.

That, indeed, is the purpose of this movement, not to contribute something great to the musical productions of the world, but to give the people the pleasure of singing in chorus. Tucked away inconspicuously is also the ideal of erasing some racial boundaries and prejudices thru the medium of the common language of song.

It is to be hoped that inspiration will be found in the examples of great cities like Rochester and New York for the revival, in rural districts of the old-fashioned singing school, which ought never to have been allowed to disappear from our midst.

All that is needed is a leader and many districts have right in their midst some person who could fill this post admirably. The logical place of meeting is the district school house, and there seems no good reason why such an institution should not be an off-shoot of the Grain Growers' associations, not as a means of propaganda, but as a relaxation for the neighborhood from all its struggles, its differences of opinion and its prejudices.

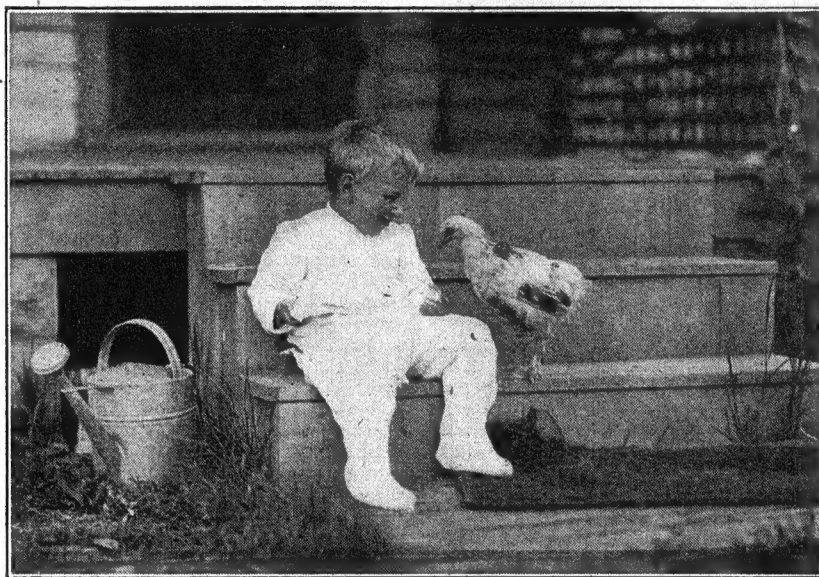
FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WOMEN AS FARMERS

There is a young woman in the South Atlantic cotton belt, where, up to a few years ago, the independent feminine farmer was almost unheard of. Left widowed, or orphaned down there, in the elder day, the woman with naught but her acres and acres' equipment, must call in the nearest male relative to take charge of things, or, failing such, must parcel out her land in the shiftless tenant system, and herself, no matter how capable and strong, sit by supinely and let matters go as they must.

But the case in point, Miss May, left orphaned less than ten years back, and with a mortgage-bled and rackrent place, decided that woman's day had dawned. Forsooth, she would not marry the lank circuit rider, to have her life nagged out by spoiled step-children, nor would she go to live as a dependent in kinsfolks' houses, while sorry tenants, white and black, should further despoil her bald acres.

She would hold to her own, would plucky Hester May. And she did, and, after toilsome but zestful



GIVE US A BITE

years, she has cleared the mortgage and renovated the tumbled-down farm-house of her father's into a comfortable home, and fed and nurtured her depleted acres into one of the finest small farms in Middle Georgia.

Her little world, which pitied her so hard in those first discouraging years, and likewise wished impatiently that "the girl would turn sensible and let go the hopeless job" is now congratulating her on a worthy success, and there's a young farmer on the adjoining "plantation" who evidently desires most earnestly to annex both the little farm and little farmer. He may succeed. It is still an open question.

But whether Hester chooses the husband or sticks to husbandry, she has already demonstrated herself as possessed of those qualities which make for success by either path.

More than that, she has set up a shining example for others of her own sex, and the number of feminine cotton raisers in her part of Georgia is increasing.

Any triumphal-march business in it? Not a bit. Every sensible person knows that a woman who chooses this form of independence must work, and work strenuously, with brains as well as hands and backbone, to make buckle and tongue meet. But even so would they work in any other toiling sphere, and often with far less creditable results.

Out West

In the golden wheat belt there are many more women winning their own way with the wide grain lands than in King Cotton's realm. For one reason, the West, both Middle and farther towards the Pacific, has always encouraged feminine endeavor; in fact, many speak of it as the "Land of Woman's Opportunity."

So it comes that countless women, younger, older, are growing wheat, corn and barley, on their vast rolling fields, running stock ranches, poultry farms, big orchards and what not?

On a big wheat farm in Iowa, you will find Miss Farrish, whose story reads much like that of the staunch little cotton farmer, only substituting grain for the fleecy staple, and a rackrent homestead on wind-swept plains for that in Dixie. Lina Farrish has gone thru difficulties and trials for years, but has dug her way uncomplainingly out, and now hesitates to tell the story of them, preferring to point

you smilingly to her bounteous harvest fields, soon to pour a golden tide into her lap.

There is a young woman on a ranch in New Mexico left orphaned ten years ago, and with an epileptic brother to care for. It would fill volumes to relate in detail the story of her struggles and tribulations during the long contest waged to save her land and cattle from the clutches of the avaricious company to whom her father had mortgaged it. But she fought like a little tigress to keep shelter for herself and the helpless lad. She fought a powerful corporation to the last legal ditch, and, in that final stand, she somehow snatched a victory. But none need ask how much of trial, disheartenment, hardship, even danger, she had to meet and vanquish, before the victory came. Never will Eve, any more than Adam, come soundly thru such mischance, unless stocked with backbone as well as resourceful energy.

But today the valuable land and stock, the big ranch-house of block cement, set amid its irrigated gardens and orchards, all belong to this little western heroine and her brother, without a shadow on the title, a dollar of encumbrance anywhere. So well, indeed, has the energetic ranchwoman managed crops and stock for the past three years that she has at last paid off the final dollar of her big indebtedness for money borrowed to carry on that long litigation.

Truck and Dairying

But, after all, it's truck-raising and dairying that draws the gentler sex in greatest numbers to the little Florida farms—that are so easily made small paradises.

Here is Miss Chase, head of the Val Rico Jersey Dairy, near Tampa. Her milk is certified by the Tampa board of trade, she gets fifteen cents a quart for all she sells, with twenty to thirty cents a pint for cream. Her best cow, Oxford Raleigh's Mona, yields twenty quarts a day—you can see it measured any day you choose to run out there. Her least valuable cow will average eight quarts daily. She has more than forty in her milk herd now, and nearly three dozen heifers coming in this year.

She raises a big proportion of her feedstuffs right there on the farm, going in successfully for cow-peas and plain hay no less than for cassava, beggar weed, and feterita, a superior cousin of Kaffir corn. Her place is quite marvelously equipped, from septic tank to milking machines and patent feeders. But the very pride of her heart is her new big silo, towering skyward like the don-jon-deep of some lordly baron.

A success? Rather! "Oh, but she has doubtless been brought up to dairy farming," objects some man. "Probably learned it in the old country, where it's a science."

Wrong again. Miss Chase was for sixteen years head nurse in one of the biggest of the southern hospitals, and only two or three years ago concluded that she had earned the right to retire from her exacting profession and carry out this New-Woman scheme, long treasured in her heart.

By late estimates, it appears that there are nearly ten thousand women "truckers" in this tight little peninsula of incomparable climate and light, responsive soil.—From an article by Leonard Beek Ellis in Holland's Magazine.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

Have as much fresh air as possible in your home. Avoid sleeping in rooms with closed windows. Eat the plainest, most nourishing foods, cooked in the simplest manner.

Bathe the body regularly and frequently and give the skin vigorous treatment by hand and towel massage after the bath.

Constantly try to maintain self-control to hold back the angry word and avoid the disposition to brood over mistakes.

Impulses of this kind carried into action, make it possible for a mother to be self-controlled—the master of her own nerves—and in that mastery to transmit to her own children the newer and better self-control for themselves.

A mother who can see the value of practicing these rules, is more of a scientist of nerves than those who bear the titles of doctors and surgeons.

Little Willie (who has an enquiring mind)—"Papa, are all men really born free and equal?" Mr. Hennypeck—"Yes, but a good many of them marry."

STANDING OF UNIONS

The following is the standing of our leading unions up to September 15. Their position is decided on the basis of actual membership returns to the Central office. To secure the actual number of members in a union, multiply the number of dollars by two and this will give you the approximate membership. In a few cases this method might not be quite correct as there are several unions with a number of members admitted on the junior ticket, which calls for only half the regular membership fee:—

Leduc Local, No. 181	\$82.00
Cowley Local, No. 106	70.00
Irma Local, No. 117	49.00
Altorado Local, No. 268	46.75
Innisfail Local, No. 10	45.50
Whitla Local, No. 338	42.00
Sun Prairie Local, No. 367	42.00
Cayley Local, No. 259	41.50
River Bend Local, No. 388	40.75
Clareholm Local, No. 79	38.88
Ryley Local, No. 152	37.50
Veteran Local, No. 363	36.00
Wainwright Local, No. 260	35.00
Winnifred Local, No. 262	35.00
Carstairs Local, No. 352	35.00
Alix Local, No. 569	35.00
Queenstown Local, No. 160	33.50
Gleichen Local, No. 96	32.50
McCafferty Local, No. 415	31.00
Energetic Local, No. 502	29.00
Penhold Local, No. 13	28.25
Bawlf Local, No. 306	27.00
Rainy Hills Local, No. 392	27.00
Champion Local, No. 412	26.75
Aetna Local, No. 722	25.00
East Lynne Local, No. 72	25.00
Barnwell Local, No. 486	25.00
Sunshine Local, No. 538	25.00
Buttes Local, No. 666	25.00

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 7

To the Officers and Members of.....
Local No.....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The harvest in most parts of the province is now over and the threshing season about to commence. The Central office has had a very busy season and the association is in a most satisfactory condition as those of you who have been following the Alberta section of The Guide will appreciate. It is now certain that we will be able to show this year to have been the most successful from the point of view of membership that we have ever had, as we have already passed our best previous record. This, I think you will agree with me, is most satisfactory, but I would like to make this appeal to each secretary and every officer and member of our locals thruout the province, namely, to go ahead with increased energy and enthusiasm, so that we may secure during the next three months an increase in our membership that will place our success beyond a shadow of doubt, and set a mark for progress that will cause those who question our permanency as an organization to think again. Our growth so far has been steady, our policy rational, by which I mean there has been no effort to introduce selfish or sentimental matters into our organization which might create intense enthusiasm for the time being, with resulting falling off sooner or later. Let us go out and make that appeal on solid grounds; on the need for co-operation and organization among the farming industry as a whole, and where we meet the spirit which expresses itself in the thought, "What can I get out of this organization," let us try and substitute for it the idea, "What can I do to help this organization become the power for good that it ought to be in bringing about those better conditions for which we are striving in all phases of life."

Reduced Rates on Cattle

As a result of representations made by the combined farmers' organizations of Western Canada, the three railways have agreed to give a special reduced rate on cattle for breeding, feeding or finishing. These rates apply from Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Winnipeg to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. In other words, farmers purchasing cattle for breeding, feeding or finishing at either of these points can secure a special rate which amounts to 25 per cent. reduction over the ordinary rates, as a result of our representations. These special reductions will be handled in the same way that the seed grain rates are handled, namely, that special certificates will be issued, which will have to be signed by the local secretary of our unions and countersigned by myself as provincial secretary. The railways cannot make any distinction of course between members of the U.F.A. and non-members, and certificates must be issued to any bona fide farmer on application, but our local secretaries in issuing these certificates are afforded an excellent opportunity to bring to the attention of the non-member

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

at least one instance of where the association has well earned the small amount of financial support which we ask of him in becoming associated with us.

In the matter of securing your stockers and feeders, I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the fact that the livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company is making a special business of this work and is prepared to purchase your requirements on commission. I believe that the livestock department is in a position to give you good service in this direction, and in this particular case you carry no risk as the department is specially licensed and bonded for the purpose of carrying on their work.

Seed Grain Rates

Seed grain rates are again in force, effective October 1. In view of the heavy percentage of low grade grain in the province, and the very poor quality of the crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, there is little doubt that seed grain will be a very high price next spring, and farmers would do well to make sure of their supply before too much of our high grade grain is shipped out of the province. These certificates can be secured by anyone on application to our local secretaries. Local secretaries please note that we are having a further supply of these certificates printed and any reasonable number will be forwarded you on request.

Re Life Insurance Agents

The Central office is informed that there is a very great deal of business being done among farmers at the present time in the life insurance field. This includes both the taking out of policies, and in a few cases the selling of stock in life insurance companies. We have reports from one or two places where this latter has been carried out to a considerable extent.

The Central office has issued two or three warnings this year to our members in regard to subscribing for stock in any company whose standing is not well known to the party putting up the money, and we have in addition offered our services in securing for you any information that you desire in order to protect your own interests. From present information it would look as if at least two companies who are pushing their business in this province at the present time are such that a man would be fully justified in securing an independent, unprejudiced statement of their affairs before putting the money into them, either as a stockholder or as a policyholder.

The Central Office is at present engaged in securing information in regard to these two companies, and if the circumstances justify same, a special circular may be issued for your guidance. Meanwhile, we can only repeat that this office is open to give you such information as we have on hand, so that you may be able to form your own opinion and deal with the matter in an intelligent manner.

Yours Fraternally,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

RED CROSS DONATION

The Claremont school district have forwarded the sum of \$35.25 contribution to the Red Cross Fund, to this office, as an expression of their feeling towards our Canadian soldiers.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Some of our members have written the Central Office advising that they propose to introduce a discussion some time during this winter on the subject of Proportional Representation. Personally I have no doubt that a discussion on this matter would prove of great value to all our unions, and I hope that the majority will make some effort to give this matter proper consideration. The following quotation, which goes more into detail than the one printed last week is reprinted from the "Westminster Review":—

Rearrangement of Methods

Bearing in mind the definition that "Proportional Representation is the representation of all classes of citizens of elected bodies, such as councils or legis-

lative assemblies," in proportion to their voting strength, we now proceed to note the method by which this end may be attained:

1—Unite existing constituencies into larger ones returning three or more members each, having regard to natural divisions of the country, such as large towns, counties or parts of counties. Give each constituency so formed a number of members proportionate to its size, the total number of the house being the same as at present or smaller. At a redistribution we do not alter the boundaries of the constituency (rendering redistribution and gerrymandering unnecessary,) but change the representation only, and in proportion to the rise and fall of its electorate. The return of many members (within each constituency) makes it possible to give representation to more than one party.

2—Decide elections by a proportional system, such as that known as the single Transferable Vote or the Hare System of Proportional Representation. The single vote enables a coherent body of electors of a reasonable size to obtain representation. Suppose that in a constituency which returns six members, 15,000 electors go to the poll as in Vancouver. As each elector has only one vote, only 15,000 votes can be recorded, and if a group consisting of 2,500 electors all vote for one and the same candidate, they can secure his return. For only 12,500 electors remain, for whom not more than five other candidates can each obtain 2,500 votes. If the Liberal strength was 10,000 votes, they would secure four groups of 2,500 each, or four seats, while the Conservatives would secure two groups of 2,500 each, or two seats. This would secure representation to both parties. This is the form of Proportional Representation that is in use in Japan. It requires efficient party organization and a well-disciplined electorate to prevent wasting the party's voting strength either by concentration on a popular candidate, or diffusion over many candidates who have no chance of being returned. Under the present system the caucus, thru the central nominating committee, has too much influence in the selection of candidates. The election is made subject to the control of the party organization.

The Transferable Vote

The defect in the single vote is remedied by making the vote transferable. In this way we secure to all parties—majorities and minorities—their fair share of representation, representation in strict proportion to their voting strength. The elector entering the polling booth does not know whether his favorite will receive more support than he requires, or whether he will receive so little as to have no chance of election. Thus a popular candidate of any party may receive say 3,500 votes when he needs only 2,500. Or a party may have scattered its votes over too many candidates and might lose the representation which it otherwise would gain. The transferable vote provides against both these contingencies. It enables the elector to indicate the candidate of his second choice (and even further choice) to whom his vote can be transferred.

(1) When his first choice has more votes than he requires, or (2) When after all excess votes have been transferred, the elector's first choice is at the bottom of the poll. Thus the transferable vote preserves the secrecy of the ballot, and yet allows the electors to combine into groups of the necessary size. If a party contains three such groups it wins four seats; if a party contains two such groups it will obtain two seats.

The elector votes:—(1) By placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate he likes best. He is also invited to place:—

(2) The figure 2 opposite the name of his second choice.

(3) The figure 3 opposite the name of his third choice, and so on, numbering as many candidates as he pleases in the order of his preference.

The candidate, to ensure election, need not poll a majority, but only a certain proportion of the votes cast. The proportion of votes sufficient to render

certain the election of a candidate is called the Quota. Thus in a single member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected, for no other candidate can obtain so many. So in a two member constituency, the quota is more than a third, for not more than two candidates can poll so many, and in a three member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on. Therefore, to ascertain the quota, divide the total of votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result. The percentage of votes necessary to elect a representative and the number of groups possible to be represented in an electoral district varies according to the number of seats allotted to it.

The returning officer ascertains the result of the election as follows:—

(1) He counts each ballot paper as one vote to the candidate marked one thereon. He ascertains the number of votes obtained by each candidate and the total number of votes.

(2) He ascertains the quota.

(3) He declares elected the candidate who has secured the quota.

(4) He transfers in strict proportion the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated as the next preference of the electors, whose votes are transferred. This operation renders all votes effective.

Votes Are Used, Not Wasted

For instance, in an election a popular candidate obtains 3,000 ballots when he only requires 2,000 ballots. He will be able to spare 1,000 papers or one-third of the whole of the papers on which he has been marked with the figure 1. The returning officer re-sorts all the 3,000 papers according to the names marked 2. Suppose the result is that: Candidate B. is marked "2" on 2,400 papers. Candidate C. is marked "2" on 600 papers. Candidate A. can spare one-third of all his 3,000 votes. He can, therefore, spare to B. one-third of the 2,400 on which B. is second preference, i.e. 800. He can similarly spare to C. one-third of the 600 which C. is second preference, i.e. 200. Accordingly 800 votes are transferred to B. and 200 to C. This makes it possible to spread the votes of a party over as many candidates as possible without waste.

It is not enough to provide for excessive concentration. Excessive diffusion must also be guarded against, otherwise a party may waste its vote by reason of having miscalculated its strength and running too many candidates. He eliminates the candidates lowest on the poll one after another by transferring their votes in accordance with the wishes of their supporters to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This process is continual until the required number of candidates having each obtained the quota have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates next not eliminated are declared elected. It thus appears that the effect of the vote being made transferable is to ensure that all parties or divisions of opinion received their fair share of representation.

As already noted, the transferable vote enables the elector to indicate the candidate of his second and further choice to whom his vote can be transferred. (1) When his first choice has more votes than he requires, or, (2) When after all excess votes have been transferred the elector's first choice is at the bottom of the poll.

Minority Fully Represented

The secrecy of the ballot is preserved, and yet the electors are allowed to combine into groups of the necessary size or quota. If any body of electors contains three such groups it will win three seats. If a party contains only two such groups it obtains two seats, and if only one such group it obtains one member, and no combination of parties as in the second ballot, no bargaining between headquarters, no skilful orders to electors can possibly prevent a number of electors in a constituency equal to the quota from obtaining the representative of their choice.

This is the peculiar merit of the system. Let popular feeling run ever so strong, a firm and compact minority who have courage and consistency to stand together, will get into the house as many representatives of their own choice as their own numbers entitle them to have.

FARMERS' RAILROAD BOARD MEETING

Central Secretary:—On August 8, our special board met for the first meeting in the White Water School. This board was composed of directors representing all the locals south of the White Mud, a piece of territory about twenty-five by one hundred miles. One special director representing each local. These were to meet, discuss plans for the promotion of the railroad for the south country. Twenty-one locals were represented by their special directors with their managing director and secretary, also a few invited guests. In summing up the report we find that there were about 1,300 grain growers represented with about \$1,000 in the treasury for immediate use. When the work is complete we expect 2,000 members which will place \$4,000 in the treasury. The immediate plan is to make a canvass and get complete statistics, and a preliminary survey will be made by a very competent engineer in railroad circles. This work will be ready by early winter.

With the statistics tabulated and surveyor's report made the executive of this board will be in a position to place the exact conditions and circumstances before the C.P.R. and the Government, who will first be approached. While the railroads may be found in very hard circumstances to give us a road yet we are very sure that when all the facts and figures are brought before them something will be done. Hope was entertained that the Government will do something to relieve the situation.

I think that I can truly say that the meeting was a great inspiration to all present and that all the directors, the most influential brains of this country, can go back to their locals greatly strengthened in that which is so necessary to the success of the organized farmer. It was indeed a fine sight to see here so soon the bulwarks of a perfect organization and the smoothness in which the farmer is working together, when only three months ago the organization work was begun in earnest.

Yours Respectfully,
G. SPENCE.
Managing Director
Diebalt, Sask.

GAMBLING IN GRAIN

Central Secretary:—I am an interested reader of and subscriber to The Grain Growers' Guide as well as a member of the Grain Growers' Association. So altho I am an implement man I am vitally interested in the big questions which affect the country at large. I have been watching the markets lately and have come to the conclusion that the worst curse that the grain growers of the West are burdened with is the grain gamblers. Now I know that some will say that the high prices charged for various articles, machinery included, is the worst, and while I will acknowledge it is out of reason in a great many cases, my opinion still remains the same.

In your letter some time ago you said there were too many retailers. You are right there, but that will eventually right itself. In fact as I read your article thru I was very pleased to see the grasp our general secretary had on those questions and, altho we might not agree on all subjects, we would in the main. Now this letter is merely to ask if there is any way which you or any of The Guide readers could suggest to remedy the evil. Some time if it would interest you I will write you on the form which this community is working on a co-operative basis for the purchase of machinery and twine, etc. Kindly comment on this grain gambling situation thru The Guide columns.

GEORGE W. MATHESON.
Craik, Sask.

Answer

I am greatly interested in what you say with regard to the evil effect of what you call gambling in grain. I shall be very pleased to have a letter from you dealing with this matter, also dealing with the co-operative activity of your district in connection with the purchase of machinery and binder twine at your earliest convenience. I am giving your letter publicity in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide in the hope that it may draw comment from other members of the association. My own conviction is that the farmers of the West do not understand as they ought to understand for the protection of their own best interests, the evils and the benefits which are derived from speculating in grain and grain options.

In every year the farmers of the West

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

have been their own most dangerous competitors in that they have rushed their wheat upon the market in quantities much greater than were required to meet European import demands and it is discouraging to note that in spite of all the work of education which has been carried on by the various farmers' organizations relating to this condition very few farmers have made any real effort to feed their grain slowly to the export market. During recent years, many thousands of farmers who have stored their grain with the various line elevator companies on the "Hybrid" ticket or "Subject to Inspector's grade and dockage" plan had thought they were holding

that many locals will interest themselves and that correspondence suitable for publication on this question will be forwarded to the central secretary.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

Buckingham Palace,
7th September, 1916.

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—I am advised by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ult., enclosing bank draft for £5 4s 10d, being a further sum contributed by the locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, for the benefit of the National Relief Fund. His Royal Highness is most grateful for this kind help, and warmly appreciates the continued generosity of the Association in supporting the fund.

For some time past the outgoings have exceeded the income. It is hoped that on the conclusion of hostilities there will be the sum of at least £3,000,000 available for dealing with the distress which must arise on the completion of army contracts, and the disbanding of the new armies. The following are the particulars of the fund to date:—

A.—Total Receipts	5,950,656
B.—Total Outgoings:	
1.—Naval and Military Distress:	
S. & S. Families Association	2,289,737
S. & S. Help Society	145,000
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation	400,000
St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind S. & S.	25,000
Queen Mary's Hospital for Limbless S. & S.	10,000
Officers' Families Fund	20,000
Miscellaneous smaller grants	7,750
2.—Civil Distress	2,897,487
C.—Balance available	2,576,924

I am, Yours faithfully,
WALTER PEACOCK.

RESOLUTION RE TELEPHONE

"That the members of Willow Heights G.G.A. are in favor of the Saskatchewan Government making arrangements for



Directors and others at White Water Local, at a meeting held to discuss ways and means of obtaining a railroad for the locality

their wheat from the market because they still held their storage certificate, whereas the actual fact is that this grain has been rushed to market as quickly as possible and has served the purpose of keeping down the very prices for which these farmers had thought that they were holding. Instead of making any real effort to remedy this condition a large number of farmers, and most of them to their own serious detriment, have allowed some grain agent from Winnipeg to talk them into selling their wheat for future delivery so that they practically rushed their grain upon the market even more rapidly than it is possible for the railway companies to haul it out.

Selling Options

Some of the farmers have been endeavoring to protect themselves for prices which obtain before they are prepared to ship by selling options with the intention of buying back their option with the proceeds of the sale of their wheat when it has become spot. This last class would seem to have better protection than those who sell for future delivery, for the reason that if there is a premium for cash wheat they themselves will secure this premium instead of it going to the grain commission house which is handling the transaction for them. But it should be borne in mind by the farmer that every one of these methods adopted for the sale of grain before it is actually required for export purposes has the tendency to depress markets.

In the opinion of many the sale of future options by the farmer to protect himself for the price of wheat is a perfectly legitimate transaction providing he sells an option to cover only his own wheat, and supplies his commission man with plenty of cash to protect all possible margins occasioned by any possible rise in prices, but it certainly is not a kind of business which could safely be commended to the farmers generally. There is nevertheless a very legitimate field of activity for the option market for it must be borne in mind that every elevator company which purchases wheat at interior points and which does not immediately hedge that purchase by the sale of a future option is itself taking a speculator's chance on the possible rise or fall of prices by the time the wheat purchased can be delivered at the terminals, and I am informed that few, if any, elevator companies make a practice of taking this speculators' chance themselves. Certainly our own Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company takes no such speculative chances with its purchases of wheat. If it did it would not be able to pay as high prices as it does pay.

The subject is too big for comprehensive discussion in this letter but it is hoped

all Central Telephone Exchanges in Saskatchewan to receive daily the Winnipeg closing prices of grain."

A LIVE ASSOCIATION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed herewith is money order for \$30.40, \$19.00 is membership fees for 38 members of our association for 1916 and the remaining \$11.40 is a donation from our association to the Red Cross Fund which I trust you will see reaches the proper persons in charge of that fund. Our association is still very much alive, as you will see by the membership fees, and I am pleased to inform you that a number of our members this year are ladies, this of course helps to make our meetings more sociable and more interesting.

H. MOFFATT.

Secretary, Conover Association.
Glenavon, Sask.

SATISFIED WITH ORDER

Central Secretary:—Order No. 1701-A (Burnrite Lump) received and delivered. It gave such good satisfaction that we want another just as good and are willing to wait if we are sure of getting another like it. Thanking you for your prompt service, I remain,

Yours truly,
JOHN T. MOSCRIP.
Secretary Derrick G.G.A.

WANTS PATRIOTIC TAX

Central Secretary:—You will find enclosed \$40.00, the proceeds of one acre of 1915 wheat which I promised the Patriotic Acre Fund. I have since enlisted and have neglected it, but I am sure the soldiers and their dependents deserve far more than they get. But I would like our association to get the government to look more after the soldiers' families and depend less on charity. For from what I have seen right in our locality that the ones that hang behind and get the benefit by the high price that the war has caused are the last ones to want to give to the Patriotic Fund.

My idea is that by taxation alone the shirkers that are hanging behind can be reached, and then each person would be paying according to his resources, which should be. I also think that Canada is drawing too many from the farms, and that there should be some kind of registration, so that we know where we stand, and places where girls could take a man's place in the cities should be occupied by girls. As I believe the time has come that every man that is holding a job that a girl could do should be called to the colors. For each and every one of us should do his duty or place where we could see our duty to our country. We will win the war by standing united and by punishing the war grafters and shirkers as we would an alien enemy, I remain,

Yours truly,
FRED M. HELSDON.



Ontario Apples

We have again contracted with the Fruit Growers' Associations whose reliability we have proven in past seasons, and we are able to offer our members the best Apples that can be secured, with the middlemen's profits entirely eliminated.

These Apples will come direct from the
**ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS TO THE
SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS**

Get your order in early and secure the best possible selection of the fruit obtainable

No Risk of Frost

We cover you against all risk of damage in transit

See your Local Secretary re prices, or write to the Central for Apple Circular

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.

SUITS FREE!

Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.



NOTICE

STEAM BOILER ACT

Licensed Engineers not required for Threshing Outfits

As there seems to be a general misunderstanding as to what engineers are required to hold Licenses, notice is hereby given that Section 4 of "The Steam Boiler Act" reads as follows:

The provisions of this Act shall not require an Engineer to be in charge of a boiler or steam engine used on farms for farm purposes only.

FURTHER INFORMATION or copy of "The Steam Boiler Act" etc., will be cheerfully supplied upon application to the Bureau of Labor, 301 Boyd Building, Winnipeg, Man.

E. McGRATH, Secretary.

Pettit's Honey is Good Honey

The bees ripen it thoroughly and the flavor is delicious. 10 lb. and 30 lb. pails and 60 lb. cans. Write for prices to—

R. B. PETTIT, Georgetown, Ont.

REST UP IN Western Florida

Western Canada Farmers! Winter on a 10-acre fruit farm. A 40-acre tract planted in grape fruit, grapes, peaches, figs, etc., will be sold in 10-acre lots or en bloc. Small cash payments down will handle. Property 14 miles from Gulf of Mexico. Finest surf bathing and fishing. Crops grow all year. Get particulars from

LLEWELLYN FARM CO. LTD.
84 Kitson St. Norwood, Man.

Do YOUR DITCHING



Does the work of 50 men in one day—Every farmer needs one—Pays for itself by its first day's work.

Send to-day for particulars.

Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited
94 Dover St., Preston, Ont. 1855

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henderson, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SPECIAL RATE ON RYE SEED

As announced in two issues of The Guide recently, a special seed grain rate has been arranged with the railway companies for rye, the same as arranged for other seed grains. Some of our secretaries in the rush of harvest and threshing have no doubt overlooked this announcement and have been inquiring about this lately. We will be glad to supply certificates to any secretary for this as well as for the special rate on shipping cattle from one point to another as announced in last week's Guide.

CAN FARMERS CO-OPERATE?

The farming industry is the same all over the country, and practically all over the world. Farmers all have their investments for one purpose, and all labor to one common purpose, viz., to produce the necessities and comforts of life. Laborers on the contrary are subject to many varied conditions, as found in the factories, stores, banks, mines, on the railroads, in cities, or country, etc. They are also influenced by many interests of their employers and frequently attempts are made to prevent them from organizing and co-operating. Yet they have organized and do co-operate, and have secured great benefits from such co-operation. If laborers can co-operate for their mutual good under such conditions, who dare say that farmers cannot? Farmers are surely as intelligent as coal miners and factory employees, and surely they can see it is to their great interest to co-operate for every good thing.

A REMINDER

Some two weeks ago we made the statement that we would be willing to utilize part of our space in the Manitoba section of The Guide for a few weeks in discussing three very important questions which have always been looked upon by the leaders of the farmers' movement as fundamental, viz., Education, Co-operation and Legislation, and we asked for short articles from outside contributors. So far our appeal has not been very heartily responded to; probably the finishing of the harvest and the rush of threshing operations has made it difficult to give time and thought to this important matter just yet. Kindly keep it in mind and let us have some suggestion from you in the future. The following article and the one by Thos. Bray are suggestive.

Education the Supreme Need

We can never get our people to co-operate in business enterprises as they should; we can never get the satisfying, stimulating, fruitful social life we should have in the country; we can never hold and develop the talented leadership essential to carry our new rural movement to success; we can never make government the agency of equal rights and human progress that it should be; we can do none of these things until we raise the standard of rural education so that it will compare favorably with the highest standards afforded to our urban population. It is because we feel the importance of this that the farmers' organizations have given it their heartiest endorsement. Education first. It must precede all other successful enterprises. We must make our country schools as efficient as our town and city schools and as well adapted to the requirements of the people they serve. "Knowledge is power" and the people in rural life must be brought into the closest touch with that knowledge. Books and magazines and newspapers must find their way as freely into the homes of our rural population as they do into the homes of our urban population. Meetings and lectures and addresses are needed to stimulate thought and disseminate knowledge as freely in the country as in the city. People must think, think, think. To be mentally lazy must be looked upon to be as great a disgrace as to be physically lazy. A man must be made to feel as much ashamed of not providing ample reading matter, mind-food for his family, as of not providing proper and sufficient food for the sustenance of physical life. The man in rural life must be able to discuss all of the great problems affecting his success with as much intelligence and confidence as the merchant or the

banker discusses like problems as they affect his life. Our Grain Growers' Associations must demand that the people in the country have as good school facilities as are afforded to the people of the towns and cities, and that these are utilized to the fullest possible extent. Until we do this we cannot expect our children to secure their rights in the keen competition to be met with in our time and age. "Our people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."

Education, universal education, compulsory education, practical education, suited to rural life and requirements. This we must have before we can hope to build up the splendid rural civilization of which we so fondly dream.

RODERICK MCKENZIE WEDS

The marriage of Mr. Roderick McKenzie, former secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, now secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture,



R. MCKENZIE

and Miss E. G. McLeod, Toronto, formerly of Winnipeg, took place on Monday, September 25, in St John's Presbyterian church, Toronto. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. P. Scott.

EDUCATION, CO-OPERATION AND LEGISLATION

Altho I am a member of a Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, I desire to take part in the discussion of the subjects you suggest in The Guide for September 20, namely, "How to get a square deal." You say "The farmer does not get a square deal." This was impressed upon me last week when a non-perishable article in my town cost me 70 cents. The cost to manufacture the article I thought was about 15 cents and was supported in my contention when I saw the specific article listed in a mail order house catalog for 25 cents. A little figuring told me that if the mail order house made 20 per cent. then the combination of men who handled the article between the manufacturer and myself "secured" (for they did not make it) a profit of 350 per cent., and I came to the conclusion that the principle involved in such a transaction (whether it treats of cents or dollars does not alter the case) is immoral and ought to be made illegal.

You desire a remedy suggested, which is a far more difficult task than to point out the defect. First of all, in our meetings we must emphasize the principle which underlies such words as Equity and Co-operation. In most instances these words will mean cheaper commodities and economic gain, yet they may mean in some instances "economic loss," but once we have seized the principle, or rather been seized by it, economic loss or gain will not concern us. Let us see where the principle would lead us. It would lead us probably into conflict with our present relations to our "hired man," perhaps to our "economic losses" some scheme of profit sharing or working on shares the whole year around should be

evolved. It would also produce a willingness on our part to co-operate with the local retailer wherever there is shown a genuine desire to co-operate for the well-being of both. Concerning the matter of Legislation, I am thoroughly convinced that once the farmers of these provinces are organized and have learned the above principles it would lend such a deep conviction to our legislative demands that no party would dare to oppose them.

Contributed by

THOS. BRAY.

Davidson, Sask.

HOW CO-OPERATION HAS HELPED

A co-operator in Ontario is stated to have saved the sum of \$98.14 on purchases amounting to \$652.45, which is 13 per cent. of his outlay. The articles purchased were as follows:—

Flour and Feed.....	\$250.00
Groceries.....	57.74
Buggy.....	72.45
Hardware.....	21.48
Blankets.....	10.17
Harness.....	43.50
Fruit.....	14.75
Livestock.....	70.00
Seed.....	78.06
Fencing.....	23.80
Twine.....	10.50

Total.....\$652.45

Co-operative buying and selling is bound to encroach upon the "rights" of certain established interests which have been taking their toll for years, \$98 worth of toll in this case. Naturally these interests will hit back and try to "knock" the scheme. Certain dangers follow co-operation and certain forces rally to destroy it. For this reason one of the first essentials is loyalty to the ideals of the farmers' movement. As an illustration, dealers will ask co-operators what they paid for their fence wire. On learning the price they will invariably discover that "they could have done it cheaper." No man likes to have anything put over on him, and when the dealer laughs, the natural thing is to forget that before co-operation started the farmer had to pay more. As often as co-operation in any line has been attempted, just so often has the same method of fighting it been adopted. Fortunately it is not always successful. On account of the high cost of living it is becoming an economic necessity that practical co-operation be indulged in, in order to keep the cost of living down to such a level that it will be worth while living at all.—Selected.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Amount previously acknowledged.....	\$24,279.94
Baycentre Assn., per Wm. Beaven.....	25.00
Hartney Assn., per F. Turnbull, B. J. Agnew, W. J. Jasper, W. R. Agnew, H. A. McArter.....	80.00
Bagot G. G. Assn.....	200.00

Total amount received to date \$24,534.94

There have been checks issued this week to the following War Relief Organizations as per instructions of contributors to our Patriotic Acre Fund:—

Canadian Red Cross Society.....	\$868.00
Returned Soldiers' Association.....	393.50
Belgian Relief Fund.....	719.70
Manitoba Patriotic Fund.....	741.70

HOME

It may be mortgaged to grinding poverty; its door may be unlatched to Anxiety, Want and Pain; sullen Sorrow may sit brooding by the hearth—but Home is Home.

Plenty, comfort, luxury, culture are good things to have; but all the wealth of mines and farms and factories and all the learning of the schools, cannot give such genuine and enduring satisfaction to the soul as does the wealth of love and faith and fidelity that makes the Home the cornerstone of civilization and the heart's true haven.

Love, fidelity and faith are the only treasures indispensable to the real Home of any human heart.

These, in the humblest cottage, houseless beneath the bleak sky, shelterless, starving, naked, make a happy Home anywhere.

The real life is not outside ourselves, but within. The real possessions are not what the hands may grasp, but what the heart holds.—Everywoman's World.

Those who were not discouraged with the 1915 failure have been generously rewarded with a splendid corn crop this season. Where any cattle are kept it pays to figure on planting a few acres to corn and roots.

15⁹⁵ UPWARD
ON TRIAL
 Fully Guaranteed



American CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL
 Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 3210** Bainbridge, N. Y.

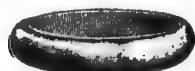
Threshers! Attention



Highest Grade Steam Coal
Produced in Canada

Equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless, Sparkless. Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U's. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber Co. Ltd.
 General Sales Agents
CALGARY CANADA



WEDDING RINGS FOR BRIDES

At no other time should quality be given such consideration as in the purchase of your wedding ring. It is a life time proposition, and unless the quality and weight is there, your bride-to-be will be disappointed. Get your wedding ring at Black's, and there will be no doubt as to quality. You will also be protected as to price, as we give splendid value in every wedding ring we sell. 14k, 18k, and 22k Rings—\$5 to \$14. Our 18k heavy, narrow, English style is the one we recommend. **PRICE \$10.** Send for Catalogue.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd.
 Jewelers,
HERALD BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.



BOB LONG
UNION MADE
GLOVES OVERALLS

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
 WINNIPEG TORONTO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Beating the Interests in B.C.

Continued from Page 7

didn't wander off somewhere else to buy but when a carload of groceries, the biggest shipment that had reached Salmon Arm for a long time arrived, and was put away in the improvised store, they went down and bought this stuff and took it home. They continued to do so too and the business grew rapidly.

How The Government Helped

The next year a new fruit growers' exchange, i.e., a packing and warehouse was built alongside the track and the store business carried on as before. All the time the retailers were putting all the obstructions their ingenuity could devise in the paths of the farmers. The exchange was organized under the Agricultural Associations Act so the retailers bestirred themselves, went to Victoria and being able to get anything they wanted there they had this act amended to prohibit farmer organizations operating under it from dealing in a retail business. Imagine that from a government that pretended to foster co-operation.

But previous to the putting into force of this amendment the Salmon Arm people made application to come under the Joint Stock companies Act. This was arranged and instead of being made the victim of the retailers the store business is run under a different name and is now doing more business than all the other stores in Salmon Arm combined. It is called the S-A-F-E, Ltd., after the first letters of the words Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange and it's absolutely "safe" too for the average man, in fact it's his own store.

Today the S-A-F-E, Ltd. is doing a business of around \$100,000. Its 1915 annual report showed a turnover of \$86,195, and this year it is greater. In two days in July last \$1400 was rung up on the cash register. With eight other retail stores in Salmon Arm this store is miles ahead of the others in volume of business handled and is drawing trade from Kamloops, 65 miles west, Revelstoke, 64 miles east and from south of Vernon in the Okanagan. There are 20 to 25 stores over this territory so that the S-A-F-E, Ltd. is a healthy affair.

The store has a floor space of over 10,000 square feet, is well equipped with modern labor saving devices and handles a most extensive variety of goods. Practically everything the farmer requires is to be had here. Dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, crockery, hardware, implements, flour, fencing, clothing, oils, gasoline, carriages, harness are all kept indeed there seems to be nothing omitted but fresh meats and drugs. Many of these lines are bought direct from the manufacturers and all middlemen eliminated. No delivery rigs are used, which keeps down expense. A good deal of business comes from the town but more from the country and as the country people take their goods, it would hardly be fair to impose on them the extra cost of delivery rigs for the city people. The result is the loss of some town business, especially as some of the retailers run delivery rigs, but it keeps down expense under nine per cent which Mr. Barber believes is as low as that of any store in the West. All trading is done on a cash basis, which has reduced expenses so much that the members find it as easy to pay cash today as to do business on credit on the old conditions, which are the conditions encouraged by the present retail system all over the West.

The Rest Room

I said this store was convenient. It's more. It has by long odds the largest, best furnished and most comfortable rest room for its customers that I have ever seen or I believe that there is in Western Canada in a store of this kind. Customers can either go up to it from inside the store or by an outside stair shown in the illustration of the store reproduced here. There is a splendid large room with plenty of light and good easy chairs, a sofa and a little room with baby cots where kiddies can be put away while the mother tidies up and then does her shopping in comfort. There is a room immediately behind it with a range, small table, and dishes where lunch or a cup of tea can be made without any extra expense. A

HALLAM'S GUARANTEED FUR COATS AND SETS

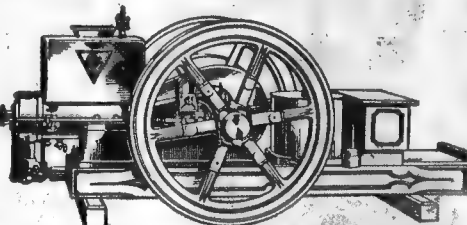
Write to-day for the 1916-17 edition of **HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK**. 32 Pages illustrated, which shows beautiful stylish fur sets and fur coats moderately priced, and also gives full particulars of **HALLAM'S ZOOLOGICAL CONTEST**. 64 Prizes. \$300.00 in CASH given away free.

Address as follows:
John Hallam Limited
 301 Hallam Bldg, TORONTO

GUNS, traps, animal bait, nets and supplies are described and priced in our 32 page Sportsman's Catalog which we mail free.

RAW FURS—We are the largest Cash Buyer of Raw Furs direct from the Trapper in Canada.—Our Raw Fur Quotations sent Free.

**No tinkering
 worry or
 bother with
 the Alpha
 It plugs right
 along like a steady and well-broken horse**



Anybody can run an Alpha Gas Engine. Your wife can run it; your boy can run it; the hired man can run it.

There is nothing mysterious or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.

Not only does the Alpha work well, but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
 Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.
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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



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FROM FACTORY TO FARM
 We Guarantee Page Fence to be made of Full Gauge Wire Throughout

Why be satisfied with undergauge wire when you can get **Page Full Gauge Wire Fence** without paying a cent more?

By using only the best materials and operating our looms so accurately that they ensure a rigid, tight-locked, evenly spaced fence, we give you a lifetime of wear in every type of fence and gate we make. Here are the lowest prices on the best-wearing Fence and Gates. Buying direct from us you get your full money's worth in fence value—none of it goes to the middleman.

Page Heavy Fence

4 bar 30 in.	\$0.25
5 bar 37 in.	.29
6 bar 40 in.	.33
7 bar 48 in.	.40
9 bar 52 in.	.49

Page Medium Fence

5 bar 36 in.	\$0.24
6 bar 42 in.	.27
7 bar 26 in., close	.33
7 bar 26 in., wide	.31
8 bar 48 in.	.34
9 bar 36 in.	.36
10 bar 54 in.	.41
18 bar 48 in., S.P.	.61
20 bar 60 in., S.P.	.69

Page Walk Gate

3 ft. x 48 in.	\$2.45
Stretching Tools, per set	\$9.00
Steel Posts, each	.37
Galv Staples, 25 lb. box	1.40
Galv. Staples, per 100 lbs.	4.50
Brace Wire, 25 lb. bundle	1.25
Brace Wire, per 100 lbs.	4.50
Post Hole Diggers, each	1.75

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10 ft. x 48 in.	\$4.60
12 ft. x 48 in.	4.95
14 ft. x 48 in.	5.50
16 ft. x 48 in.	5.95

The Page Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

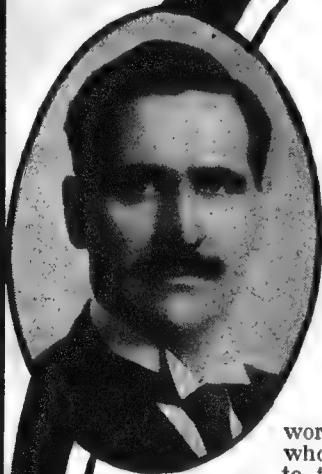
A. J. McMILLAN, Distributor for Western Canada

101 JAMES STREET EAST

WINNIPEG

\$159⁵⁰ It's a Bear

GALLOWAY'S BIG MASTERPIECE "SIX"



When you buy horse power, see that you get it. This powerful "Six" Galloway Gasoline Engine is a bear for work. It is guaranteed to develop more than its rated horsepower and will be shipped anywhere on 30 days free trial. Don't buy the light weight over-rated engines that now flood the market at cheap prices. The Galloway is recognized everywhere as the standard of mechanical genius and just the right engine for all-around farm work. More than 20,000 satisfied farmers who have bought Galloway engines testify to this.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Hercules cylinder head, large bore, long stroke, Masterpiece ignitor, economy carburetor, no overheating, perfect oiling system, improved fuel feed and great economy of fuel consumption.

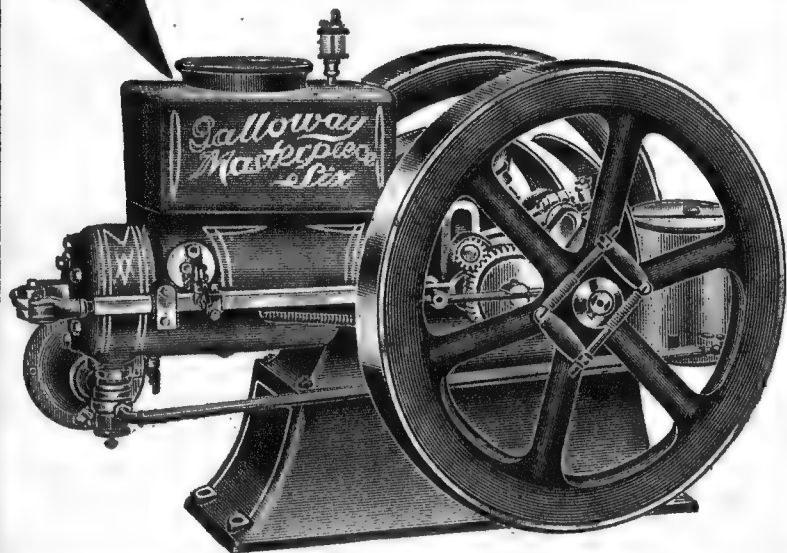
A size for every purpose—from 1½ H.P. to 16 H.P.—and every one sold on 30 days free trial, with 5-year guarantee.

BIG FREE CATALOG JUST OUT. Tells all about Galloway Engines—how they are built, latest price list and liberal selling plans. Also contains wonderful values on everything needed for the farm—implements at unheard of prices; wearing apparel for men, women and children; boots, shoes, gloves, etc. Write for it today. **IT'S FREE.**

**The William Galloway Company
of Canada Limited**

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

**ECHO MILLING COMPANY,
GLADSTONE, MAN.**



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modern toilet room with sink and the kitchen are equipped with piped, sparkling, mountain water. It is a great boon to dusty, travel stained farm women and children and it ought to be in hundreds of our prairie stores. Mr. Barber told me he had benefitted by some of the hints he had seen in the Grain Growers' Guide in fixing up this room. He certainly used them to good advantage. There are seven salaried employees, all are well paid and have two weeks holidays every year.

The S-A-F-E, Ltd. is capitalized at \$100,000 but only \$1,735 of actual shareholders, money has been used. Last year the net profit was \$4,449.93 being 5.2 per cent on the turnover or 83 per cent of the capital invested. The stock was turned over six and a half times during the year. This amounted to \$86,195 and was very satisfactory considering financial conditions of the previous twelve months. There was a net balance to the company's credit at the close of this year of \$12,636.80, which was made up of store building and lot, store fixtures and part of the stock of goods. Of the surplus, \$2,225 was carried to a reserve fund, \$397.50 was set aside to pay ten per cent on the ordinary shares and six per cent on preferred shares; two and a half per cent or \$110 was put to a boat fund and the balance or \$1,717.43 was available for paying a purchase dividend of 15 per cent rebate on cash purchases of the ordinary shareholders. Holders of preferred shares are to be paid a purchase dividend on condition that they turn in their preferred shares as first payment on ordinary shares. But in addition to this a careful estimate has placed the saving made to the people in reduced prices last year at \$20,000. An addition to the store costing \$1,250 was authorized at the last annual meeting.

Shares are \$100 with \$10 payable. Membership may be received on payment of \$1 and signing of an application for an ordinary share. This entitles the member to a rebate on his cash purchases which are credited up to this share until it amounts to \$10 when he becomes a shareholder with a vote. Fifty per cent of each year's profits are carried to a reserve fund. The balance after all reserves are paid is credited to ordinary shareholders on the amount of their cash purchases until their shares are fully paid. When any member's share is fully paid this purchase dividend will be credited to his account and paid to him in cash as soon as the directors consider that such amount can safely be withdrawn from the business. Amounts of this kind standing to the credit of members draw interest at six per cent. There are five directors who receive no remuneration. They are Robert Turner, President; James Evans, R. J. Haney, W. J. Andrews, and G. G. Barber, Secretary.

The Farmers' Exchange

The Farmers' Exchange which was the daddy of all the farmers' organizations at Salmon Arm still has the largest annual turn over. Besides fruit it handles flour and feed in large lots. At the time of my visit the first apples were just coming in and the manager, Mr. Dober, expected before long to have the place pretty full. Pickers and packers are scarce this year and wages high. It is questionable if there is an assembling and shipping warehouse in the interior of British Columbia as good as this one. The sales thru the Exchange last year totalled about \$150,000. The work thru the Exchange has of course been the basis of all the other work carried on at Salmon Arm because it has been the marketing medium for the most valuable of the products. This Exchange is linked up with the Okanagan United Growers at Vernon which is the central selling and buying agency for the various interior associations, and sales are made thru the central union. Purchases of fertilizers, spray material, boxes, sacks, etc. are also made thru the O.U.G. The company takes in the surrounding districts and one director from each of these sit on the directorate. Each member signs an agreement to ship his fruit thru the exchange and members who break this agreement are subject to a fine of 25 cents for each package, sack, crate, etc. that is sold outside of it. All goods are standardized and the quality sent out from the exchange we believe to

Dig your Ditches

to drain the marshes, or irrigate the dry spots on your farm

With C.X.L. Stumping Powder

It makes ditching easy and enables one man to do the work of ten.

Use C.X.L. Stumping Powder to blow out the stumps and boulders—to plant fruit trees, to break up sub-soil. It saves time, money and labor. Safe as gun powder.

There is big money in agricultural blasting. Get our proposition.

Write today for our Free Book "Farming with Dynamite".

Canadian Explosives Limited

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GRAIN GROWERS

Co-operate and buy your flour direct from **FORD MILLING COMPANY, Swift Current, Sask.** Save money. Cheaper and better. Write for quotations on carload lots.

We Pay the Freight

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Send Today for Catalog

12 Bbl. \$38.50 18 Bbl. \$48.20
Fits Bolster

Freeland Steel Tank Co.

HALBRITE, SASK.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Steel Tanks

BORBRIDGE'S COMPLETE HARNESS

Catalogue—Now Ready to Mail

The Greatest Values and Biggest Assortments in Quality Harness ever offered.

Our new method of selling DIRECT from Factory-to-Farmer entirely eliminates the middleman and saves you from \$10 to \$25 on each harness. We prepay all orders of \$20 or over to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. \$1 extra on orders from Ontario or B.C.

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BUY LUMBER DIRECT
FROM MILL TO CONSUMER
THE F.M.T.C. WAY

SAVE ENOUGH TO PAY THE CARPENTER

by buying your Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Windows, Doors, Fence-posts, etc., direct from us. Cut out middlemen's profits and salesman's commissions. The money might as well be in your pocket as in theirs.

Mr. C. S. —, Pandora, Alta., writes: "I saved enough on my lumber to pay the carpenter, which means \$150 to \$200. Everybody that has seen my lumber thinks it is the best they have seen in this country."

We can do the same for YOU. Our Service is unexcelled, our guarantee of Quality is absolute, and our Prompt Shipment is made possible only by an organization perfected by long experience. We allow examination before payment. Should you not require a car-load get your neighbors to club in with you. We will load and mark each order so that it can be unloaded without confusion. You cannot afford to buy Lumber or Fence-posts without writing us for prices. Write today.

THE F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
DEPT. C VANCOUVER, B.C.

Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER and EGGS. Ship us your supply at once

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

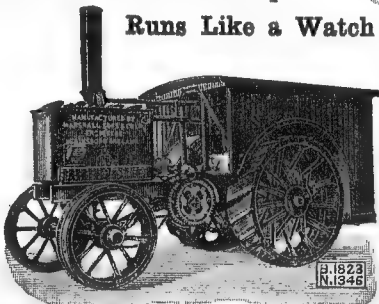
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The "Marshall" Oil Tractor

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Built Like a Battleship

Runs Like a Watch



The Dreadnought of the Prairies

This Tractor is made in two sizes, 16 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 80-85 Brake H.P. on the pulley; 32 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 60-70 Brake H.P. on the pulley. They are economical in fuel, durable and reliable. Guaranteed of finest materials and best workmanship. They need few repairs.

IF YOU WANT SATISFACTION BUY OUR TRACTOR, AND THAT WILL STAND UP AND GIVE YOU MANY YEARS OF SERVICE

Farmers are seriously warned not to be misled by the light, short-lived, inferior, cheap (so-called) tractor; it will not stand up and only causes trouble, vexation and loss.

Send for Catalogue
SEMI-DIESEL, TWO CYCLE OIL ENGINES, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

Suitable for general Farm Work, Threshing, Electric Lighting, Contractors, and General Commercial use.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO.
(CANADA) LTD.
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SASKATOON CANADA
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be second to none in the province. The authorized capital of the Exchange is \$50,000 divided into \$10 shares of which 1,648 have been issued and on which there has been paid in the sum of \$5,401.50.

Various lines are bought in large amounts. The following figures give some idea of this, flour and feed, thirty-nine cars; cement, five cars; coal oil, two cars; box shooks, twelve cars; paper, one car. Last year 34,636 boxes of apples, 912 of pears, 5,500 crates of small fruits and berries, 185 tons of vegetables and potatoes, 575 crates of cucumbers and tomatoes, 626 dozen corn and five cars of hay were handled thru the Exchange.

The Co-operative Creamery

I stated that Salmon Arm is a better mixed farming district than most districts of the interior of British Columbia, and that mixed farming has been always carried on here to a greater extent than in most other such parts. There is a lot of hay exported and the number of dairy cows has been steadily increasing. The problem of getting proper returns for butter was always a difficult one, in fact impossible until a creamery was started last year, under the Agricultural Associations Act. The capital is \$4,500 made up of \$10 shares with two dollars paid up. The shareholders are 82 and the shippers 78. Eighty per cent of the money necessary was borrowed from the government. Most of the shareholders in the creamery are also in the other companies. From March 1st to the end of August, 1916, over 36,000 lbs. of butter has been made. The last three months the make ran June, 8,100; July, 8,800; August, 8,000. Milk is drawn from good distances both ways on the railway. Most of the butter outside the local demand is sold in Vancouver. Some goes to Kamloops. Most of it has been sold under keen demand and it has netted the shippers about 31 and 30 cents per lb. butter-fat. The creamery is most complete in every way.

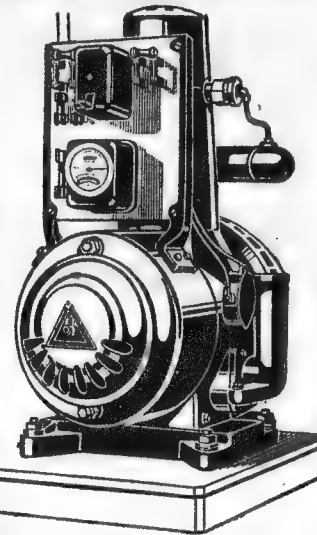
This is a short history of co-operation at Salmon Arm. The work is by no means finished, it might be said only to have well begun. Already it has spread to one other place. Nine miles farther west along the C.P.R. at Tappen a very similar work is being done tho on a smaller scale. I persuaded an old gentleman I found on the little wharf at Salmon Arm to take me across to Tappen, seven miles, in a launch. After laying in a supply of gasoline and a can of a new war product, one teaspoonful of which in the tank was supposed to reduce friction enough to cut the profits of John D. Rockefeller 25 per cent, we started.

A Real Fish Story

This man was also an ex-Manitoba farmer and he seemed quite contented about it too, not worrying the least about Manitoba since the last elections and only interested to know how good the crops were and how many apples we could buy. We landed on the opposite side of the lake at a closed down fish hatchery. My friend told me there had been as high as 25,000,000 salmon hatched in a season at this hatchery but it was now closed down. It appears that an expense of over \$100,000 was incurred in cleaning rocks out of the Fraser River at Hell's Gate Canyon. The C.N.R. in building at this the narrowest and wildest part of the Fraser had dumped a lot of rocks in the river immediately above the Canyon virtually turning a resting pool for salmon into a rapid. The quadrennial big run of salmon could not get up to spawn and many think there will never again be a big run of this fish that has been such a great natural resource to British Columbia. Did the C.N.R. fix this? Not much. It did here what it has done everywhere else, let the people pay. To pay the large sums necessary to remove the rocks the fish commission had to curtail expenses somewhere and this splendid large hatchery was said to be one of the goats. You say that's pitiful. It isn't anything at all compared with hundreds of crimes that have been committed against the people of that province.

At Tappen I found a farmers' exchange organized three years ago under the Agricultural Associations Act. It has 40 members with 50 shares sold at

DELCO-LIGHT



—Will be Your Greatest Friend

Where is the farm that does not need electricity? Where is the farmer who does not envy those in the city of their brilliant, safe electric light of their convenient, reliable electric power? Now, no longer need you worry—Delco-Light is here to bring to every farm in Canada the convenience of electricity. Through this wonderful electric plant you can revolutionize your home—make everywhere more bright and cheerful, get through your work more easily and quickly, make farm life just as attractive as city life.

ELECTRICITY—Cheap, Safe

In Delco-Light you get a complete isolated electric plant—gas engine, dynamo for generating current, specially designed batteries, and switchboard, all combined in one compact unit. It is the first efficient compact unit able to deliver 750 watts. The low voltage system saves battery expense, eliminates danger, saves lighting fixtures. Engine is air-cooled—cannot freeze anywhere—starts automatically on pressing of a lever—stops itself when batteries are fully charged. Batteries are of sealed glass-jar type, built specially for Delco-Light, and come fully charged. Charged once or twice a week they store sufficient current to serve all your needs. With engine running Delco-Light carries thirty-two 20-watt lights continuously. Engine not running the storage battery alone will carry fifteen 20-watt lights for eight hours. Power, too, is sufficient to run cream separator, churn, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, etc. Average home is lighted by Delco-Light for less than five cents a day—half the rate in most cities.

Modernize Your Home

Delco-Light means revolution in your home—no more time wasted in cleaning and filling those smoky, smelly oil lamps—no more eyes weakened in straining to read by dim oil flicker—no more explosions or fear of explosions. None of those old-fashioned evils—for Delco-Light floods everywhere with brilliant, clean, safe light—at the turning of a switch.

AT SMALL COST

Delco-Light installed in your home will give you all these advantages at a cost averaging less than five cents a day. And the cost of the Delco-Light plant complete in every detail is only \$375.

Write for FREE Literature
You will want to know full details about this wonderful isolated electric plant. Free literature describing Delco-Light will be gladly forwarded to you from any one of our Canadian offices. Write today—it is worth while.

Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio

Delco-Light was developed by the same company making the world-famous Delco starting, lighting and ignition plants for automobiles.

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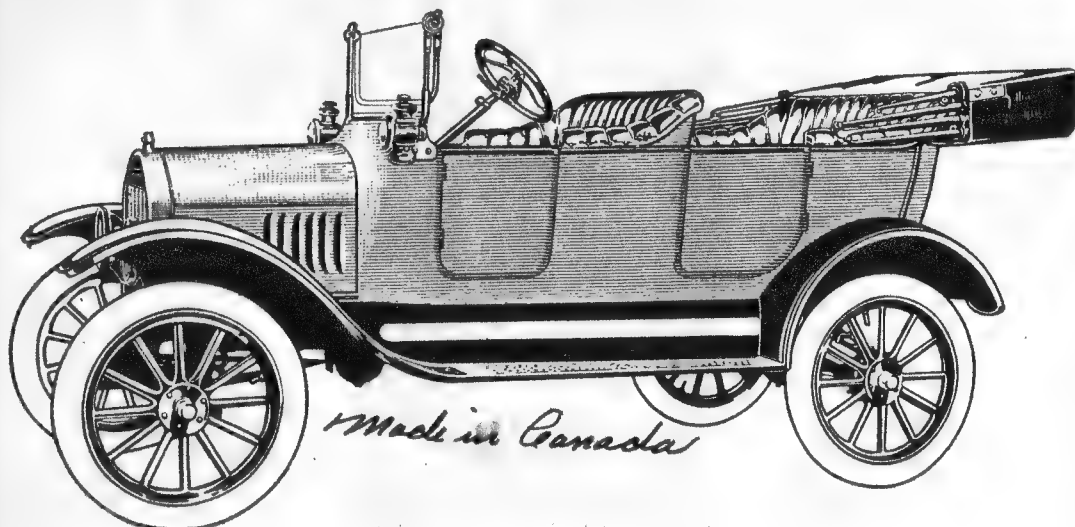
The present demand for The Guide is such that it is imperative that we increase our staff of subscription solicitors. We will pay any man or woman a liberal commission and salary for collecting either new or renewal subscriptions. The opportunity is now at its height, between now and Christmas there are thousands of Guide subscribers whose subscriptions are expiring. These renewals will mean commission and salary to the agents who are enterprising enough to go after them. In spite of the fact that the crop this year is not as large as last year, conditions in the West are good. There is plenty of money and the percentage of new subscriptions which The Guide is receiving is larger than ever before.

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Here is a splendid opportunity for any man or woman who is looking for a lucrative and pleasant position. Hundreds of people are making money thru The Guide method.

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THE old, reliable Ford Chassis—Stream line effect—crown fenders—tapered hood—new radiator with increased cooling surface.

Chassis .	\$450	Coupelet .	\$695
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IMPORTANT

McBean Bros. Advice on Low Grade Wheat

As there is a large quantity of No. 6 and feed wheat grown this year, we feel it our duty to warn the farmers before selling this low grade grain to send samples and have it graded, as very often wheat that you might think is feed will grade as high as No. 5 and No. 4, and you also want to get the exact value before selling on street or track. It is very important that you follow out these instructions this year. The demand is enormous for all our grain and will continue until another crop is harvested, and we wish to reiterate to you strongly, get into the habit of shipping your own grain, especially this year. It will mean big money to you. Do not sell on any break in prices, as these breaks are engineered. It is not going to be a question of price this year, but where the wheat is going to come from to supply the demand. The trade has not yet realized the great shortage all over the world.

We figure our oats are entirely too low and should be 15c to 20c per bushel higher, compared with other grains and we strongly advise farmers not to be in any hurry in selling their oats. We also figure that flax will advance to \$3.00 per bushel before another crop is harvested.

We are Commission Merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Give us a trial, ship your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur; advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so that we can look after the grading. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.

Grain Exchange,

Winnipeg, Man.

Sept. 28th, 1916.

\$10 each and \$2 each paid down. Hay, vegetables and fruit are sold. About 2,000 boxes of apples are sold thru the Okanagan United Growers at Vernon. These are handled on commission, 5 per cent on car lots and 10 per cent on less than car lots. Tappen shipped over 20 cars of hay to Vancouver last year, which is more hay than probably any other point along the C.P.R. in the province exported. There are also a lot of good dairy cattle, and cream is sent to Salmon Arm.

There is one small store at Tappen. Up to 1914 this store had been run by a retailer who believed he was entitled to a living off the community whether there were five persons or twenty-five dealing with him. If they didn't all deal with him so much the worse for those who did. The condition became unbearable and the same process began here as at Salmon Arm. The Exchange started to handle goods thru the warehouse rented from the C.P.R. And the C.P.R. made the same contribution to co-operative effort by threatening to cancel the lease if the business continued as it did at Salmon Arm. But these farms were determined not to be stopped. They could not organize under the Agricultural Associations Act on account of the work of the retailers at Victoria in having this Act amended to stop farmers organized under it from engaging in a retail business. So they organized under another Act just passed, the Co-operative Associations Act as the Granite Trading Association Ltd. and they offered the storekeeper a good price for his property and stock. He decided to sell.

There were seven shareholders to begin, each with \$100 shares, payable in full. This association is rather splendidly organized. The net profits at the end of the year are divided as follows:

1.—A dividend of five per cent on the first shares held by each shareholder and eight per cent on subsequent shares.

2.—Ten per cent of the balance to capital account as a reserve fund.

3.—The rest to be divided among the shareholders and dividend ticket holders in proportion to the amount of cash purchases made from the Association by each shareholder or dividend ticket holder. A dividend ticket holder is one who cannot make full payments on a share to begin with but pays \$10 to start and allows the dividends on his purchases to accumulate and apply to fully pay a share. One man's dividends last year amounted to over \$70 in seven months on exactly the same prices as he would have paid anywhere else. In seven months of operation last year the store paid 8½ per cent dividend on stock.

The genius of the work at Tappen is Henry Calhoun, who also has a splendid farm close by. He manages the Exchange and the store on commission. The only clerk in the store is a lady who receives a salary for certain duties, house rent free, a commission (about 2 per cent on sales) and also has a dividend share, by which she can save on purchases for herself and family of small children. The store is doing 80 per cent more business than last year. In June, 1915, the store had a \$900 turn over and in June, 1916, \$1,500. The business is cash and goods are sold at regular retail prices which leaves a good margin of profit. Indeed on many things they compare very favorably with city prices. Prices are from 10 to 100 per cent lower at this particular store, however, than they were previously. Selling at retail prices has not brought down the wrath of the retail trade so much as at Salmon Arm. The regular wholesale trade is patronized at present and only one such house has given the Association the go-by (not good-bye so far). All the retail travelers call here same as everywhere else. The store carries a stock of over \$2,000 and has an advance of \$1,000 from the bank. It is very clean and carefully kept and is now getting considerable business from outside. Most of the business, of course, comes from the 50 settlers within four miles of Tappen.

How it Can be Extended

There is nothing real to prevent the extension to other parts of the province under the Co-operative Associations Act of the store idea as carried on at Tappen to many other points over the pro-

TRAPPERS! Send your RAW FURS to JOHN HALLAM

and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commissions—and pay all charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada, who send their furs to us because they know they get a square deal, and receive more money for their furs. You will also. We buy more furs from trappers for cash than any other five firms in Canada. Hallam's Trapper Guide (56 pages) Hallam's Sportsmen's Catalogue Hallam's Raw Fur Quotations Hallam's Fur Style Book (32 pages) Sent free on request. Address as follows:
JOHN HALLAM Limited
103 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO
The largest in our line in Canada.



"Oh, loss of sight, of thee I most complain."—Milton

The Care of the Eyes

Of the senses, sight is the most precious and should be treasured as such. If your eyesight is the least bit defective—if you suffer from eye-strain—**Now is the time** to remedy the trouble. Don't sacrifice future happiness for the cost of a little attention.

You can test your own eyes. I will be pleased to mail you test cards free.

Glasses not recommended if not necessary.

Special attention to country cases

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Licensed Optician in Manitoba

vine. And the further extension of this by federation of such stores would give it great strength and go far to reduce the cost of living to the producers.

Such are some attempts at co-operation in this, the heart of British Columbia. They are the fruits of necessity and persecution. Real accomplishments you say. Yes, they are, but they are only a beginning, even at Salmon Arm itself. The mountains and rivers and lakes make these people dream and conditions make them act. They are going to organize an Egg Circle for the better marketing of eggs, while a cider, pickle, jam and an evaporating factory is under consideration. A rural telephone system is to be taken in hand and when the "boat fund" now being set aside grows a little more it will be no longer necessary for many lovely little garden spots about this most beautiful of British Columbia's lakes to be undeveloped. You might yet find yourself a visitor to Salmon Arm. When you do you will find no more delightful scene among a succession of such scenes and no place more worth a visit. The color of the mountains, the sparkling of the many creeks and streams, the lap of the water on the lake shore, the aroma of blossoming orchards or ripening apples and a progressive entertaining people will make such a visit an unending pleasure.



H. C. BREWSTER
Leader of the Liberal Party in British Columbia, who headed the poll in Victoria and whose party swept the province.

TRAPPING TIME DRAWS NEAR

With the first few cool days in October, the men and boys on the farm begin to plan for that greatest of all fall and winter sports, the hunting and trapping of fur bearing animals. Guns must be carefully cleaned and oiled and the many traps must be gone over so that everything may be in readiness when the season opens. It is a short sighted sportsman, indeed, who will take an animal before its coat of fur becomes good. It is really a crime to set out a trap before October 15, and in most sections it is best to wait until November 1. The big fur houses report that trappers and hunters are realizing more and more the many advantages of waiting until the furs become prime and are doubling their profits by so doing. Early caught skins are worth very little, whereas the same skins taken after they become prime will command excellent prices. Fur prices are on a high basis and every man or boy who is willing to combine work with pleasure may supplement his income from this source.

Preparedness at this season of the year is the professional trapper's motto and the amateur will do well to follow his example. Time spent now in getting traps in shape and in replacing any that are broken will be paid for many times over when the active trapping season begins. The trapper who has to buy traps, baits and other trapping supplies should be sure and get the best that can be had, for while the first cost may seem higher, the best goods are much the cheaper in the end. Using cheap trapping equipment to save money is like stopping a watch to save time.—Wilson R. Darragh.

Fur and Hide Directory

Best Prices for Furs

How much we can give for furs, not how little, is always the question with us. We pay bigger prices because this method gives us first chance at best furs, and manufacturers come to us for their supply. Trappers, hunters and farmers all over the country send catches to us because they know no one else could pay more or would pay so much. We will take your furs, too, on the same basis. Write at once and get our price list early. We tell you about every change in the market. You get the prices shown. No deductions for commission or transportation. Liberal grading.
BECKER BROS. & CO., Originators of Classified Price List
Dept. F3, 418 N. Dearborn St., Chicago
Dept. F3, 125 W. 25th St., New York



Beautiful Fur Coats at Alluring Prices

Do you want a good Canadian Muskrat Coat, made from selected pelts, bought direct from Indians and Trappers? That's how we buy all our Pelts—first hand—no middle-man's profit. These Pelts are then turned over to Expert Tanners, who tan them soft and pliable as a glove, and yet leave the leather remarkably strong. They are then made into coats by skilled workmen, who take more than ordinary care and pains to see that each coat is perfect, as regards workmanship and style.

This is why we can guarantee all coats for one year against any imperfections in workmanship, and will repair, or make good, free of charge, all our coats, within one year of purchase. No other house can give you this, or does do it. Then, our prices are remarkably low, because there is only one profit from the time the skin is taken from the animal's back till you are wearing the coat. We are the only firm in the whole of Canada buying direct from the trapper, tanning our own skins, and making some up. We have been tanners in the West for over 20 years.

This model is made from Canadian Spring Rats, taken when the fur is most dense, all selected pelts, beautifully lined with a strong, serviceable corded silk, 50 inches long, shawl collar.

Price, all charges paid **\$69.50**
Compare this with other mail order catalogue coats at \$75.00, and we will guarantee our coats to be superior in workmanship, in lining, and in quality of pelts. Our Booklet of Hudson Seal, Muskrat Coats and Fur Sets of genuine Wolf, Fox, Mink, Lynx and Beaver will be sent on request.

We have hundreds of this kind of letter on hand:

[COPY]
Wheat City Tannery, Brandon, Man. Pratt, Man., Jan. 10, 1916.
Dear Sirs: I received my coat and muff, and they are really beautiful, and everyone who has seen them, think they are the prettiest coat and muff that they have seen. Thanking you for your prompt delivery.
Yours truly, Mrs. DAVID CATECART.

Wheat City Tannery

TANNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURS
BRANDON, MAN.

We can pay you more for your Raw Fur Pelts than any house in Canada. Write for Prices.



Others Want The Acorn Uni-Lite

B. D. Brown, Loveland, Alta., writes: "I have an Acorn Uni-Lite Lantern which is giving good satisfaction. I wish to know if I could get the agency. I have had several inquiries for one."



Enjoy the pleasure of brilliant 300 candle power Uni-Lite Lantern.
No Smoke, No Odor
No Dirt, No Danger
ORDER YOURS TODAY
Price \$9.00 Delivered
Write Dept. GGG

UNITED MANUFACTURERS
Winnipeg, Canada

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 14c
Ducks 14c
Turkeys 21c
Young Roosters Best Market Price
Geese 13c to 14c

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.
ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Alkies St., Winnipeg

CASH for Live POULTRY

Send us your live poultry and secure prompt remittance at highest market prices.

Per lb.
Spring Chickens 13c
Turkeys, 1-year-old birds 20c
Turkeys, old Hens and Toms 18c
Hens 14c
Old Roosters 10c
Ducks, 1916 hatch 15c

Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry

Prices are high now, but are dropping weekly. Ship to us now—Get the price!



By the time this paper reaches you it will be too late to ship for Thanksgiving Market—yet we are giving you the benefit and quoting last week's prices once again. Every indication points to a gradual drop in the price of poultry. Now that the harvest is over go over your flock. Your time and trouble will be well repaid if you ship what you have to us immediately.

OUR PRICES—Any Age, Any Size

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Turkeys (any age, 7 lbs. up)	22c	Ducklings	18c
Hens (any age, any size)	14c	Ducks	12c
Roosters (any age, any size)	12c	Geese	15c
Chickens (1916 hatch)	18c		

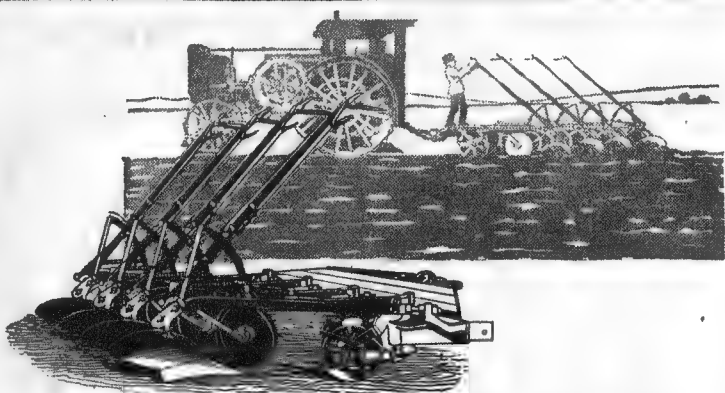
Honest Weight—Prompt Returns—Absolute Security

These prices are guaranteed for 10 days from date of this paper and are for live weight delivered, Winnipeg. Write us today for crates, or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements—then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

TERMS: CASH, BANK MONEY ORDER ON RECEIPT OF GOODS.

Be Sure and Ship to the Old Reliable

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
Winnipeg, Man.



Good Seed Beds Made with Oliver Plows

THAT farmer is wise who does well the only thing he can do to produce a bumper grain crop. The farmer controls the seed bed. He can make it what he will — deep or shallow, fine or coarse, favorable or unfavorable to the growth of the seed. That much of the preparation for the crop is in his hands. The balance Nature controls.

Seed-bed preparation means, largely, plowing. For work so important, what farmer would stint on the plow he buys? Good work and the most of it each day is the important item. An Oliver plow assures good work and plenty of it.

The Oliver is a full plow line and includes tractor gangs, riding gangs, sulkies, and walking plows. Tractor gangs are made up of four, five, and six-base sections, enabling you to use a gang with any desired number of bottoms. The sulky and gang plows are so built that you can work four horses abreast with no horse walking on the plowed ground.

Oliver plows are sold in Canada by the I H C local agents, who will show you the line. If not convenient to see the local agent, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

Garden and Canning

By T. A. Erickson, Minnesota State Leader of Boys and Girls Clubs

There is no work in agriculture and home economics which has been more popular and which has met a real need in country communities as well as in town to a greater extent than the garden and canning club work, promoted as part of the junior extension activities, the past two years by the Agricultural College of Minnesota, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Most of our schools doing agricultural work have carried on school gardens with the boys and girls with more or less success. But the great trouble has been to keep the children interested during the entire season. When the season was good, everybody had tomatoes and there was no sale for them. The same is true of other products, and so the real benefits of the garden have covered a very short period. The same is true of the ordinary home garden. We have green vegetables not more than two or three months, while the rest of the year the ordinary family has no vegetables, except those which may be kept fresh. The same is true to a large extent of fruits. It is also true that on the ordinary farm in Minnesota a large amount of excellent food is wasted in decaying vegetables and fruits, because the canning of these has not been sufficiently well understood. We have been paying a lot of our good money for patent medicines, while the gardens and fields have been growing a lot of good plants which, canned as greens, would do for us, in a better way, that for which we take the medicines. Our canning clubs are showing our boys and girls how to can the wild milk weed, dock, mustard, dandelion, marsh marigold and a number of others, into excellent articles of food.

Started Only Two Years Ago

The canning work was organized two years ago in our state, under the direction of Prof. O. H. Benson, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A great many of the high and graded schools of the state have taken up the work as a leading part of their extension efforts. Several have done such excellent service to the community that we give their story. At Wayzata, under the direction of the agricultural teacher and county agent, a club of ten boys, ranging in age from eleven to sixteen years, was formed. The rules of the game provided that each boy must grow a tenth of an acre of garden and to learn to can products which could not be sold or used in the home fresh. Each member of the club was to grow beets, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn and peas. Each boy was also to learn to can in both glass and tin. What these boys did is one of the finest pieces of constructive educational work in the state this year. It was an unfavorable season. The tomatoes froze, but in spite of difficulties the boys grew fine gardens and canned over a thousand cans of products. They learned to can in tin, after having bought a small commercial canner, costing them about \$10 for the complete outfit. Sweet corn, peas, beets, beans and beet greens were their products. Many of these were sold on the market as standard products. This boys' club did such good work that the management of the Minnesota State Fair asked the boys to demonstrate at the 1915 state fair what boys can do in canning vegetables and fruits by the "cold pack" method. Their demonstration was said to be one of the most interesting features at the fair.

Clubs of Elder People Interested

A great many of the farmers' clubs and women's clubs of the state have become interested in this work. After a demonstration of this method at the Excelsior club, eighteen homes were provided with small commercial canners and a large amount of small fruits and vegetables were canned last year. This community is especially strong on small fruits, and the new method helps them put it up in much better condition than by the old open kettle method. The Excelsior Women's Club used the five-pound pressure outfits, and had some trouble at first in that the juice was

drawn off their products, caused by leakage of steam or letting off the steam too quickly. This was overcome as soon as they knew the difficulty.

During the month of August, 1916 a regular canning campaign is to be conducted in the community around Excelsior and other parts of Hennepin County under the direction of the County Agricultural Agent. A large tent will be provided, the canners will be arranged in this tent, and the boys and girls, as well as their mothers, will bring their products to can. The process will be repeated in a number of communities of the county.

The Mother-Daughter Club

The Mother-Daughter club at Maple Lake is making one of the best records in the state. This club is composed of eighteen girls of from fifteen to eighteen years and their mothers. One of the resolutions of the club is "To try to can three hundred and sixty-five cans of fruit, three hundred and sixty-five cans of vegetables, and three hundred and sixty-five cans of greens for each home represented in 1916. Last year the girls learned to can in glass and tin and put up a large amount. The mothers and daughters learn together and work together. Each member this year has a large garden and has already begun canning.

Stephen, in Marshall county, is another community which has done a great deal of this work. Beginning thru the work of the boys and girls, the mothers and fathers have taken it up. Supt. Koos of the high school, in his report of the work, states that his own cellar contained over two hundred cans of canned vegetables of a dozen or more varieties which he and his wife had canned. Another statement from his report was that the girls put up over a hundred cans, which were sold to the farmers of the community at the farmers' club meeting, in order to interest them in the work of canning vegetables in the home. Supt. Koos stated also that everybody was surprised at the quality and that the vegetables were sold in an hour. On account of the work done in this community in this way, many homes have taken up the canning of vegetables.

Girls Win Canning Contest

In Biltrami county of Northern Minnesota, a great deal of interest has been created in this work thru the clubs organized in the rural schools of the county by County Superintendent W. B. Stewart. In 1915 more than twenty clubs were organized. The superintendent provided himself with two small commercial canners, which he loaned in turn to the different clubs. Specialists from the University spent several days assisting in getting the work started. At the county fair, held at Bemidji, a canning contest had been arranged between teams of two members from each of these clubs. The winning team, two fourteen-year-old farm girls, canned tomatoes at the rate of ninety-five quarts per day, the judges declaring their products to be of excellent quality. The boys and girls clubs showed a splendid exhibit of canned vegetables as result of their work.

Many Fair Demonstrations

The state leader of club work for Minnesota and his assistant have given more than one hundred and fifty canning demonstrations in the state from the first of April, 1915, until June 1, 1916. A canning demonstration or canning contest was given at some twenty county fairs, during the fall of 1915. A great many of the county fairs have already asked for the work again this year. At Breckenridge, in Wilkin county, a canning school for two days was held in August, 1915, at which several county superintendents of schools, six county agricultural agents, and their wives, several teachers and their boys and girls, and also several committees from women's clubs, attended for the purpose of learning the "cold pack" method of canning. Fifteen varieties of products were canned during this school and the results were far reaching.

At Mora, Kenebec County, in April,

How Far Can You Make a Dollar Go?

SOME people throw their money away and it doesn't go very far. The burning question is, "How great a purchase value has your money got?"

IF you want to know all the good honest work a dollar will do when started in the proper channels, just sit down and write us for your copy of our catalogue. It will tell you just what we can do to help your dollars work for you. You will find large selections of quality and merchandise at greatest values.

THEN back of all this you have us, and if you really want to know us, the best way is to send in an order. Give us an opportunity to demonstrate just how far we can make your dollar go, by giving you quality merchandise at right prices, backed by a service which has made our house famous as the friend to Westerners.

THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

80

1916, 200 boys and girls from the neighboring farms spent two days with the State Leaders and Mrs. Snyder, a canning expert from the Agricultural Department at Washington, for the purpose of learning how to can the products of the gardens they are growing this summer. Each child put up a can of rhubarb and a can of apples, which they proudly carried home, together with the method of doing it. The canner used was a common wash boiler, for which the boys made a false bottom. The canning of fruits and vegetables is especially adapted to the home because no special equipment is necessary, tho a commercial canner may facilitate the work.

Types of Canning Outfits

There are four types of canners which are being used in this state very successfully in this work, described briefly as follows: The first, and perhaps the best type, with which to begin, is the hot water bath canner. There are several good canners of this type on the market at a price of from \$2.50 and upwards. It may easily be made in the home or school. The common wash-boiler, a new garbage can, cream can, large lard can, all make good canners. All that is needed is to make a false bottom of lath or strips of wood, or perforated tin, so that the glass jars may be held at least one inch from the bottom, and so that hot water may circulate freely under the jars. Time and heat will be saved by having a fairly tight cover, but not air-tight. The points to remember in using this type are: that water should cover jars at least one inch, that time should be counted from the time the water begins to jump, after the filled jars have been put in.

The second type is what is known as the water seal, and is a combination of the hot water bath and steam. This type is giving excellent satisfaction because it is more easily used than the steam pressure. This type is patented and costs from \$10 upwards.

The third type is the five-pound steam pressure outfit, in which the products are sterilized in live steam under five pounds pressure.

The fourth type, and one of the most desirable is the twenty-pound pressure outfit, or what is known as the steam pressure cooker. The type used here is very well made of solid aluminum, and has given universal satisfaction. In this type, products are sterilized under from 5 to 20 lbs. pressure.

The special point of difference between types is that the hot water bath is the slowest, taking three hours for sterilizing the more difficult vegetables, as peas, beans and corn, while in the 20-lb. pressure cooker the process takes only 35 minutes. The water seal and 5-lb. pressure canners come between these two extremes. For the canning of meats and the difficult vegetables mentioned, the steam pressure types will give better results, because of the higher temperature to which the products are subjected. The process may be carried on very satisfactorily in all types, if directions are carefully followed and products are canned fresh. Generally, it is advisable to begin with a homemade hot water bath outfit, working with a few varieties until one is used to the process.

FARMERS' POLITICAL LEAGUE

(By Sidney Godwin)

The growth of practically all movements which constitute a radical change in the administration of any country is necessarily slow, however it is also true that a great amount of unorganized energy is often awaiting direction into an actual organized expression of force.

This was the condition in Saskatchewan when, three months ago, one of the men who had been working in the North Dakota Nonpartisan Political League campaign arrived back to his farm in the south-west of Saskatchewan, near Swift Current, and, full of enthusiasm for this "new way out" for the farming class, he decided that the time was ripe for the inauguration of the same movement in Saskatchewan.

After a few weeks work this farmer by his own initiative and thru his organizing ability was enabled to sign up over a hundred members. A meeting

was called in Swift Current on July 12, and a president, vice-president and five additional farmers were chosen to direct the further organization of the league.

Thus we trace the genesis of the Farmers' Nonpartisan Political League of Saskatchewan. A movement destined to revolutionize the farming industry of the province. The program and pledge is practically a duplication of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota as appeared in the issue of The Guide bearing date of September 6. There are, however, minor alterations including the membership fee, which was increased from \$9.00 to \$15.00. We had been warned by the parent organization of North Dakota that this would be necessary to cover the Saskatchewan mileage in canvassing, the per capita mileage of Saskatchewan being double that of North Dakota.

At the commencement of the movement, so that the opposition would not materialize until the league was strong enough to fight back, all unnecessary publicity was avoided, and up to the present time very little is known of the movement outside of the south-west part of the province. So strongly has the program appealed to the farming community and with such vigor have the farmers rallied to the league, that after two months work the organization has a membership of around 1,200, and it is spreading out in every direction at an amazing rate.

Another convention will shortly be called for the purpose of submitting a constitution, and of giving the members a voice in the further extension of the organization work. At present a number of cars are owned by the league and several enthusiastic farmers are out canvassing using their own cars for the purpose.

The economic advantage to be gained by the farming class, when they capture the government is so patent that no one can doubt the successful achievement of the task. Farmers of all parties are forgetting their old feuds and political bickerings and boosting the league with all their power.

Surely, with the readjustment of our country life which will follow the institution of the new "Political Era" when the farmer will get his due share of the produce of his toil the "Back to the Land" slogan will be only remembered as the tombstone of the Big Interests and huge corporations who made the farm life such a round of drudgery and no longer will it be necessary to boost the slogan from the press or pulpit of "Back to the Land."

HOW'S YOUR CARBURETOR?

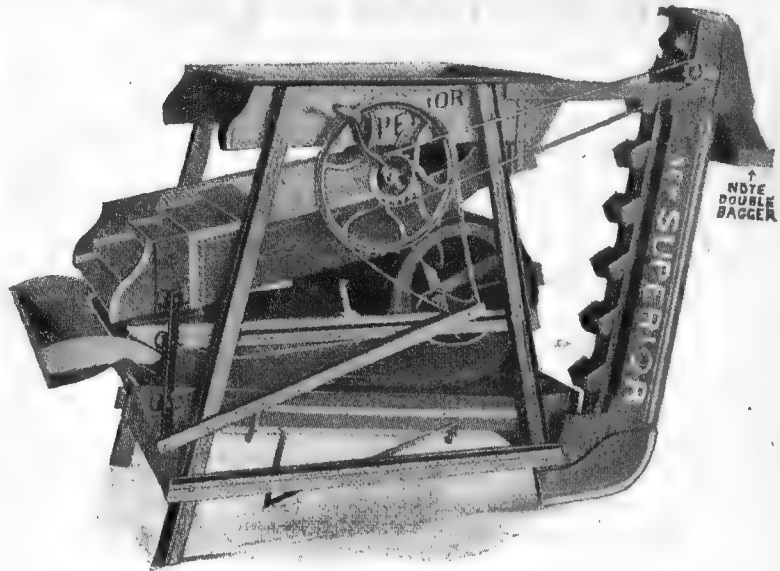
The carburetor is the source of much of the trouble in operating tractors, automobiles and even small stationary and portable farm engines.

The essential parts of the mixing valve are the needle valve regulating the amount of fuel admitted to the cylinder and the means for maintaining a constant level of fuel at this needle valve. There usually is some means for controlling the air entering the mixing valve. On commercial carburetors, there may be various adjustments for controlling these parts. If the engine is throttle governed, there is also a valve or throttle to control the amount of mixture entering the engine.

It is these adjustments which cause the carburetor to seem such a formidable enemy to the engine operator. However, if he will but trace the fuel, air and mixture carefully thru the instrument he may easily see what adjustment does and learn to admire rather than fear the carburetor.

Since the ratio by volume of fuel and air is about 1 to 15,000, the needle valve must be very fine. Hence the least dirt or foreign matter may obstruct the carburetor and cause it to fail to act properly. When the engine is used in a dusty place, the intake pipe leading to the carburetor should be protected by a screen of fine wire or cheesecloth. If this is not a part of the machine when sold, care must be taken in attaching to the intake pipe so as not to stop the ready flow of air. A porous drum or long pipe full of holes may be covered with cheesecloth to do this work.—E. R. Gross, Colorado Agricultural College.

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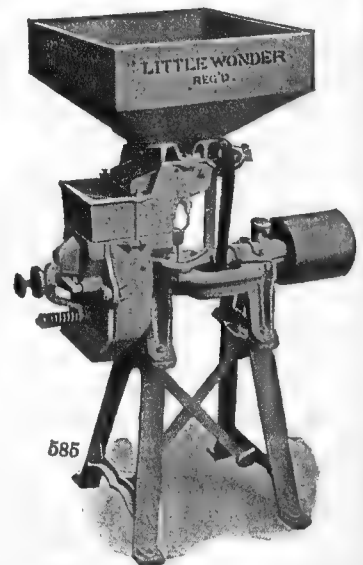
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Watching the Wear

Intelligent Overhauling will Make the Car Last

The early wear of a car is chiefly a matter of tires, brakes and exhaust valves. Brake linings are made to wear out and to be easily replaced; exhaust valves are expected to be reground when they leak; and tires give out sooner or later according to use and treatment. All are among the first things that the motorist learns to keep in order.

But after a year or two other forms of wear become evident. The front wheels perhaps, develop a slight wobble. The sound of valves and gears becomes subtly more assertive. Various tiny rattlings disturb the once mellow hum of the smooth-running car. Now and then a stiff bit of grade brings out a knock under the bonnet which you never used to hear. Engaging the clutch, you feel a jerk which tells of "slack" in the rear drive.

These and other forms of wear are inevitable, even with careful use. But the problem is to keep track of the wear, so as to avoid needlessly early repair expense on the one hand and collateral repair expense due to neglect on the other.

Take the steering gear first. The primary requirement is that the bolts holding the base of the steering column shall be absolutely tight, since if loose they are liable to shear or drop off. Therefore take them out, clean away all dirt that might prevent a tight metal-to-metal contact, both of the bolts and of the steering column itself against the frame, and replace. If they still work loose, despite the cotter pins on the nuts, it is because they are too small for their holes. At your first opportunity have a repair man ream the holes round and fit the next larger size of bolts—or make them, if necessary, of steel, case-hardened.

Looseness Starts Wear

The steering worm or screw-and-nut reducing mechanism wears fastest in its middle position, because that is most used. There are various ways, more or less effective, of taking up the wear. For example, the worm may work on a wheel capable of being turned to any of four positions. As one segment of the worm wheel works loose, another is brought into play by taking it out and giving it a quarter turn on its shaft. A moderate amount of play does no harm, but if the front wheel starts to wobble the wear increases very rapidly.

Similarly a moderate amount of looseness is permissible in the joints at the ends of the cross link connecting the knuckles. Since, however, any wear of a pin or shaft in a hole reduces the pin and enlarges the hole, the bearing contact presently becomes a line instead of a surface, and effective lubrication is impossible because of the concentrated pressure. Hence, once started, wear goes on with increasing rapidity, and the second hundredth of an inch goes very much faster than the first hundredth. It is rarely possible to tolerate any greater play than that at this point.

The general principle just mentioned, of the progressive increase in the rate of wear in any round part working in a bearing, applies to all the minor bearings about the car. So long as the difference in diameter between the pin and the bearing is only what the lubricant will make up, smooth running without serious wear will result, though it may be necessary to use heavier lubricant. But this oil or grease filler is seldom more than a couple of thousandths of an inch thick—the page on which this is printed is about three-thousandths—and in a closely fitted bearing it may be less than one-thousandth. Consequently when the clearance is increased, say, to ten-thousandths in a small bearing, even heavy grease will not hold a film, and the inevitable follows.

Bearings and Gears

The bearings in spring ends, clutch and brake pedals, radius rod ends, brake and arm supports last a long time if the grease cups fitted to them are regularly filled and screwed down.

But when they begin to wear they tell it by rattlings and squeaks impossible to suppress short of bushing them thru out, and perhaps supplying new pins as well, since the old ones, even if hardened, are liable to be worn elliptical so that they would not fit new bushings. If, however, noise is a less consideration than economy, these minor bearings can often be allowed to get pretty loose without affecting the performance of the car in other respects.

But when we come to the gears we find a different state of affairs. A gear-tooth profile is calculated and cut with extreme accuracy to impart to the mating gear an exactly uniform rotation for all positions of tooth contact. Any change in this profile, by wear or improper cutting, causes the imparted velocity to vary. In effect, a series of small shocks is then delivered, one for each tooth. Hence arises the familiar hum or screech of worn gears. Hence, also, a worn gear mated with a good one will soon destroy the latter.

Aside from this, gear teeth are hardened only from a thirty-second to a sixteenth of an inch deep, the centre being left tough; and when this hardened skin is gone the whole tooth soon follows. Naturally the smaller gear of the pair gives out first; and when it does it should be replaced if possible before the other shows signs of wear, since otherwise both must go. This applies not only to the speed-changing gears but to the bevel gears and differential gears also, all of which should be examined once or twice a year so that they cannot cause trouble by giving out unexpectedly. Gear wear is greatly increased by improper alignment of shafts, since this causes each gear tooth to touch only at one corner instead of all across its face. Misalignment in a gear box may be due to a violent strain as from a collision; but more often it happens simply because neglected wear of the bearings allows the shafts to wobble.

Crank Shaft Bearings

Another place where wear at one point involves another is the main crank-shaft bearings. If one of these bearings wears down faster than those next to it, the heavy blows of the explosions will spring the shaft to the extent of the bearing looseness; and in time this bending may break the shaft. Exactly what will happen and when, will depend on the relative springiness of the shaft and the crank case, and on the toughness of the former, as well as on the degree of difference in wear. But it is a safe general rule that more than a barely perceptible shake in the main bearings is dangerous. Fortunately, with the flooded lubrication of today, crank-shaft bushings wear slowly; and if, as is likely, the owner has not the skill to keep track of his engine bearings, he runs little risk if he leaves that item to the repair man on the yearly overhaul.

In cars built some years ago the clutch was connected with the gear box thru a coupling of very limited flexibility. Owing to springing of the frame, or to unequal wear of engine and gear shaft bearings, the clutch and gear shaft frequently got out of line, or were sprung out of line when the car passed over ruts, and excessive binding and wear resulted, which it was almost impossible to correct. Today either the gear box is bolted to the crank case—sometimes to the rear axle—or the driving connection is very flexible, so that the alignment of clutch and gear box takes care of itself.

The universal joints in the propeller shaft can be allowed more play than most other wearing parts. However, the same rule as to progressive increase in rate of wear obviously applies here also. The danger in excessive wear is that the shock when engaging the clutch may break some part between clutch and rear wheels. Even without breakage the jar and strain are injurious, tho by careful clutching they can be minimized.—H. L. Towle, in The Country Gentleman.

A Manitoba Fruit Farm

A Visit to A. P. Stevenson's Farm at Morden, Manitoba

On Saturday, July 15, I had the pleasure of visiting the farm of A. P. Stevenson, eight miles north of Morden, Man., who has probably made the greatest success in fruit growing in the prairie provinces. Located near the foot of the Pembina Mountains, Mr. Stevenson has an ideal situation and an excellent soil for growing fruit. He is well protected by natural windbreaks and shelter-belts and for nearly forty years has been experimenting in various kinds of fruit until now for a number of years he has been producing fruit successfully in considerable quantities.

On the date mentioned Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter were picking strawberries from a good sized patch and in size and flavor they compared very favorably with the best production of the fruit district of Ontario. Senator Dunlop was the variety of strawberry mostly grown, altho Mr. Stevenson has been growing several varieties of Ever-bearing for some years and from these patches has had a continuous supply of strawberries for his own table from about July 1 until well into September, while the ordinary varieties bear only for about two weeks or sometimes a little longer.

Strawberry Culture

In strawberry culture Mr. Stevenson follows practically the same methods employed in Ontario. The plants are set in rows three feet apart, with 18 inches between plants. By running the cultivator thru them always in the same direction thru the first summer the runners are kept in order and a good heavy foliage and vine thus developed. All buds are picked off at the time of setting out of plants and are kept picked off during the first summer. This picking of buds only applies to the common or July bearing varieties. When growing the Everbearing strawberries Mr. Stevenson keeps the blossoms picked only until the first of August and then allows them to grow. He thus gets berries the first year of planting up until frost kills them, and this first year bearing has no injurious effect upon the production of succeeding years. As soon as the ground freezes, plants are covered by a mulch of straw or native hay. The native hay is generally preferred as it is not so liable to contain weed seeds to make trouble during the next year. The following spring the greater part of the mulch is raked off, but care should be taken to not remove it too early as otherwise the blooms may appear and be nipped by the frost. Generally about May 15 is considered a good time to lift the mulch from the plants. Enough of the mulch should be left so that the plants will grow thru it and make a bed upon which the ripened fruit may lie and a portion of the mulch should also be left between the rows. The purpose of this is to keep the dirt from spattering on the ripened fruit during rain or being blown on by the wind. Mr. Stevenson is convinced that strawberries can be grown successfully practically anywhere in Western Canada where a good windbreak is provided and ordinary care is exercised in the selection of the plants and in their care during the growing period.

On the occasion of my visit Mr. Stevenson's raspberry bushes were loaded with one of the finest crops of raspberries I have ever seen and promised in a couple of weeks to ripen into most luscious fruit. Gooseberries were already ripe and being picked and the bushes were full. Mr. Stevenson has also demonstrated that all the ordinary varieties of currants can be produced as well in Manitoba as in Ontario.

Many Varieties of Apples

I was particularly interested in the apple orchard. Mr. Stevenson deserves great credit for his painstaking care in producing apples. He has experimented with a large number of varieties and his exhibit at the Horticultural Show in Winnipeg for many years past has attracted a great deal of attention. He has grown a very fine variety of good eating apples and crab apples and has in some years had as high as 200 barrels.

Another very interesting feature of Mr. Stevenson's farm is the number of ornamental trees and shrubs he has growing around the house and yard,

adding very materially to the beauty of his home. The trees that he has, shown to be hardy and well adapted to the climate of Manitoba, cost very little and they add very greatly to the comfort and satisfaction of farm life. It is quite within the reach of any ordinary farmer to have his buildings surrounded by good windbreaks, his garden protected by shelter-belts and his house and yard beautified by a few ornamental trees and shrubs.

The time is coming when no farm will be complete without a good vegetable and fruit garden, and it is a great satisfaction to know that the prairies which only a few years ago were considered poor even for wheat growing are now shown to be capable of producing the world's best wheat, also producing almost any vegetable and a very wide range of fruit in the greatest abundance. The great bulk of our small fruit in the prairie provinces is imported from Eastern Canada, British Columbia or the States to the south. It is quite within the range of possibility for all the strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants and crab apples required by the Western market to be supplied from the Western farms in the proper season and at a good profit to the growers. Fruit prices are high in this country and those who first put fruit growing on a commercial basis will net a good profit.

High Profit from Strawberries

Two years ago Mr. McKay, of Dauphin, who had long experience in growing strawberries in Nova Scotia, demonstrated that they could be grown successfully as a commercial venture in this country. He had two acres set out to strawberries and in the season of 1914 he produced 700 crates of fruit, each containing 32 full sized quart boxes, which he disposed of on the local market at a price averaging 24 cents per quart, totalling over \$5,000 on the two acres. The expenses, of course, were pretty high, but nevertheless Mr. McKay netted a good profit from his work. Since that date illness has prevented his carrying on his production of strawberries.

It should be widely known that strawberries are not hard to grow. They are produced in abundance in a wild form on the prairies, and wherever wild strawberries will grow then cultivated varieties may also be produced. Every farmer should get a few plants and if he takes care of them he will in a few years have sufficient to set out a good sized patch which will not only give him all the fresh fruit he wants in season, but a good supply to can for winter use. The same remarks apply to raspberries, currants and gooseberries.

In order to encourage the development of fruit in the farm garden or as a commercial venture, The Guide will answer any question which its readers may desire to ask on the subject. The answers will be given by men who have had practical experience and are fully qualified to discuss the matter. The Guide will also answer questions as to the best varieties of fruit to plant and how the ground should be prepared and the best variety of windbreak to provide.

G. F. C.

PREVENTING SOIL DRIFTING

Some time last spring I read in one of the farm papers of a farmer—if I am not mistaken it was on the Portage Plains—who stated that he was compelled to give up grain growing because his soil had drifted so badly he was unable to grow grain crops. While such extreme cases need special treatment, if this should meet the eye of that particular farmer or any others who are in a similar position, I would suggest that they consider the method I am outlining. If it is any way possible to bring up one or two inches of new soil to the top this will hold the soil for a time until it may be brought into condition again. There is no crop that I know of that will add fibre to the soil as will brome grass. It would be well to give it a trial, at it would not be time wasted or lost. To establish the grass it would be well to bring up new soil to prevent drifting until the grass is well established. The trial of a few acres might be given.—Seager Wheeler.

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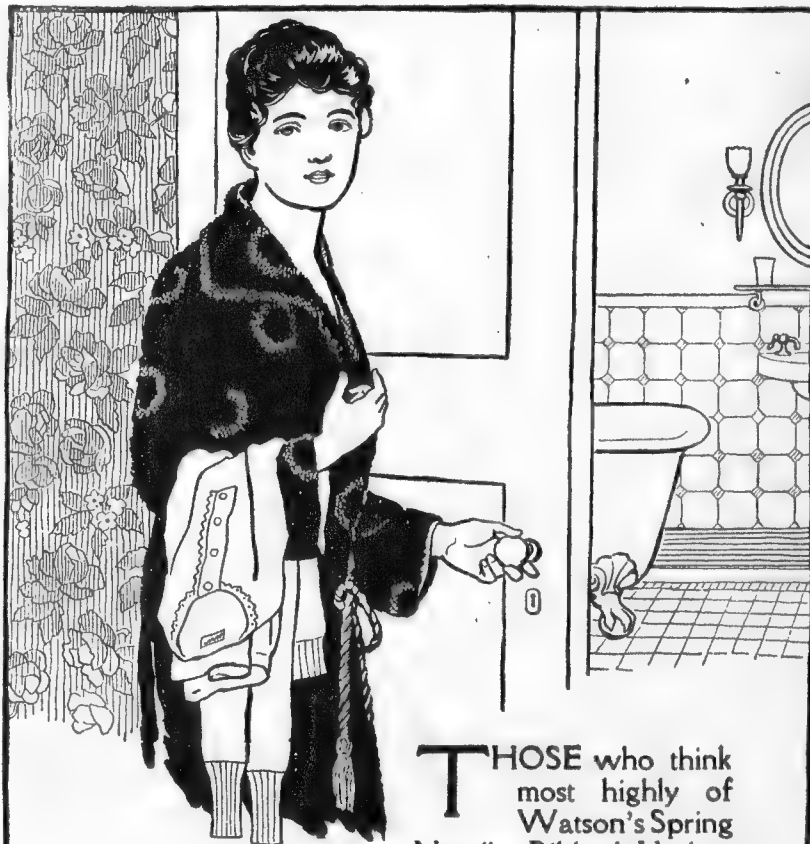
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FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. (When writing mention The Guide). 40-3

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—BRITISH COLUM- bia fruit farm, on C.P.R. main line, 87 acres, 42 bearing all kinds fruit, balance easy clearing; good land, water supply, large house, barn, buildings, packing sheds, implements, etc. Established selling connections. Reasonable price; good terms. Owner retiring from business. Drawer B, Hatzic, B.C.

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LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered. Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 21-11

LARGE, PROLIFIC, REGISTERED BERK- shires, any age. Pigs from old stock. A. I. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 33-8

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS, TWO to four months, \$15.00 to \$20.00 each. John Hassard, Dauphin, Man. 36-6

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LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, STORM SASH. No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$19.00; No. 3 1 x 4 flooring, \$22.00; XXX shingles, \$3.15. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Storm Sash and other materials. Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 27-11

40,000 SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE, thoroughly dried, price 5 cents f.o.b. Blackpool, B.C. Address Geo. Fennell, Chuchus, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES AND NA- tional cream separator repairs, also needles. Parts for all makes of machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. (Dept. J). 40-4

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLI- citors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783.

FARM HELP

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON farm; wife to work in the house, man must understand milking; yearly employment. State wages expected. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alberta. 40-2

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR

Prof. W. C. Clark, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has just published a pamphlet on "The Country Elevator in the Canadian West." His introductory remarks explain in the following words the reason for publishing his pamphlet:

"An institution which, albeit by its sins, is responsible for the strongest force making for real democracy in present-day Canadian life, is not unworthy the attention of the student of economic history."

Prof. Clark has evidently studied the evolution of the western grain trade very carefully. He has traced it from the time the first shipment of 857 bushels of wheat was shipped in sacks on a Red River steamer by way of St. Paul to Toronto in 1876 up to the present time. He passes thru the flat warehouse era to the modern country elevator and shows the legislation enacted from the early days up until the Grain Act as we have it today. The agitation and organization among the western grain growers is faithfully related

with very evident sympathy for the cause of the farmers. Considerable attention is given to the growth of the farmers' organizations and the farmers' elevator companies with some concluding suggestions and advice in the future development of the farmers' movement.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH PEOPLE

In "A Short History of the English People," by John Richard Green, the people of England have for more than forty years possessed an interesting, intimate and accurate story of their own commonwealth such as is possessed even today by no other country in the world. Previous to the publication of Green's history, historians wrote very largely the history of kings and courtiers and of wars, overlooking altogether too frequently the progress and development of civilization, manners and customs among the common people, who must always constitute the backbone of every civilization.

The publication of Green's history in 1874 was generously welcomed by the English public, and for many years has been the most popular English history in existence. A note of interest is added to the work when it is remembered that Green was suffering from a fatal disease during the five years in which he labored over the production of his history. The revision and republication was left in the hands of his remarkably able wife Alice Stopford Green.

The original edition of Green's history began with the early English kingdoms of 1,300 years ago and came down to the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. Mrs. Green has just brought out a new edition of her husband's history which she has thoroughly revised up to the year 1914, making it the most complete and most comprehensive, the most reliable, as well as by far the most interesting English history in existence. To get a grasp of the great social, political, economic and religious movements that have swept over England in the past thousand years and have moulded the development of English character and English constitutions, there is no better book than Green's "Short History." The world is greatly in debt to all students of the character of Green, Macaulay and Gibbon, who devoted their remarkable abilities and long years of patient and painstaking labor to the production of masterpieces of historical literature for the benefit of all future generations. It will be a great day for Canada when she produces an historian who will do for this country what Green has done for England.

The new edition of Green's "Short History of the English People" comprises 1,040 pages with exceptionally clear type, printed on thin paper and attractively bound in green buckram cover with title in gilt lettering. The history contains, in addition to the narrative of events for 1,300 years, a very complete chronological table of the chief events and dates in English history as well as a very exhaustive index, making it a valuable reference book. The enormous sale of this history due to its popularity among English speaking people the world over, accounts for the exceptionally low price at which it is published, despite the fact of it being a large book containing over a thousand pages.

Any reader of The Guide who would like to secure a copy of the new and revised edition of Green's "Short History" for their own pleasure and information, may secure it for \$1.60 post paid from The Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

TO SECRETARY-TREASURERS OF RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

The Grain Growers' Guide inserts the advertising of lands for sale under the Arrears of Taxes Act at the rate of 18 cents per acre line, or \$2.52 per inch, single column. If the lands and the arrears are briefly described similar to the Tax Sale of the Glen Bain (Saskatchewan) Municipality, advertised elsewhere in this issue, a very effective advertisement can be obtained for the amount allowed by the Act. In many rural municipalities The Guide has the largest circulation of any paper regularly taken in the locality, and is therefore the logical medium for these advertisements. Send your list of lands for sale, together with the cost of your advertisement at the above rate, to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

50% Profit Per Annum

There is no better investment on the farm than sheep. Even when breeding ewes are bringing from \$8 to \$10 each, a farmer starting a flock can figure on a profit of 50 per cent. per annum on his investment. With lamb bringing about 10 cents per pound live weight, choice sheep 7 cents to 8 cents, and wool ranging from 30 cents to 35 cents during the shipping season, sheep can be counted on to produce large and quick returns for some time to come.

Men who have rams and breeding ewes for sale are doing well this year, but prices for breeding stock do not prohibit the farmer just starting in making a very excellent profit. Many farmers realize this and recognize as well the advantage of sheep in cleaning the farm of noxious weeds.

There will be a good demand for sheep this fall. There is a great deal of sheep feed in the country, hay has been a large crop and in many sections screenings and feed grain are plentiful.

If you have sheep for sale a classified advertisement in The Guide will bring you into touch with over 34,000 farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Remember, The Guide has the largest circulation of any farm paper published in Western Canada. Classified ads. are cheap and get results. Try one.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



Well Loaded Shells

make all the difference between victory and defeat in poultry raising. Make sure that YOUR shells are properly loaded by giving your hens

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

Tones up the system, prevents disease. Keeps the fowls healthy and makes them lay heavily. Ensures fertile eggs and lively chicks.

At your Dealer's in 30c pkgs. Larger money-saving sizes up to 100-lb. bags at \$9.00.

Write now for FREE Book, "Poultry Wrinkles."

PRATT FOOD CO.
OF CANADA, Limited
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P-8

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others

Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veal. When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteins make a large amount of good beef.

W. A. CLEMONS Secy. Holstein-Friesian Association
St. George, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

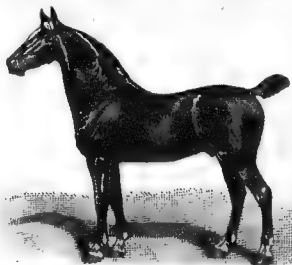
Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.** 495 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr. are made in Canada.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

HELPING TO BUY STOCK

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture have taken a step that ought to prove of some practical value in getting stockers and feeders back onto the farms of Saskatchewan. They have established a kind of official connection with the Winnipeg stock yards whereby would-be buyers of this class of stock will find their efforts in securing such much facilitated. They have selected a practical man, J. McPhail, to receive applications for either stockers or feeders or female stock and to aid in the filling of such orders. They have also made an attempt to have the banks make further extensions of loans on livestock. They are finding that cattle are moving south just as steadily as ever, even tho some agricultural authorities predicted a few weeks ago that a crop shortage south of the line would leave a lot of them on our hands.

The salary and expense of the man on the Winnipeg yards is paid by the Department of Agriculture and his services are free to all. He selects cattle for an applicant, has them tested for tuberculosis if so desired and sees them leave the yards O.K. If a man does not come in to take the stock out, which is the better way, Mr. McPhail sends a man out with the car when the shipment is going more than 100 miles. The latest particulars regarding prices, stock supply, etc., may be had by wiring at the inquirer's expense.

Number of Cattle in Car

Carloads of cattle will run about as follows: Heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, 25 to 35 head, depending on size and condition; feeders, two-year-old steers, 25 to 30 with a car minimum of 20,000 lbs. Freight rates can always be had from the local agent and the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is sending out circulars giving rates to the following points: Estevan, Wolseley, Melville, Assiniboia, Gravelbourg, Outlook, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Rosetown, Biggar, Empress, Alask, Macklin.

Besides a letter to all the branch banks in Saskatchewan, the Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Winnipeg superintendents of the various banks to circularize their branches. This circular will give particulars regarding co-operation with the farmers in the financing of these purchases. The department believes that all orders should be made thru the local branch bank manager.

This move should help farmers in Saskatchewan to make a good many purchases they could not otherwise make and should ensure their getting tuberculosis free stuff, especially breeding stock. At present all cattle for shipment to United States are tested and the reactors turned back. Many of these go back to the country, and tho the proportion is not very large, the benefit of having stock absolutely free is an important consideration. The actual buying of the stock will still be carried on thru some of the commission firms on the Winnipeg yards and the regular commission charged. Winnipeg is the logical place at present for carrying on this exchange of cattle since there is no other place outside of Calgary where actual values can be established. We would suggest that farmers contemplating purchases here get their applications in to Mr. McPhail as soon as possible.

HORSES AND MOTORS

From September 1, 1914 to June 1, 1916, the United States exported 30,411 commercial automobiles, valued at \$81,295,986.00; 69,803 passenger automobiles, valued at \$57,623,261.00 and 22,502 motorcycles, valued at \$4,202,877.00—a grand total of 122,716 motor driven vehicles, all kinds, with a total value of \$143,122,124.00.

Against these figures there was exported in the same period—September 1, 1914 to June 1, 1916—611,790 horses, valued at \$134,943,456.00, and 167,387 mules, valued at \$34,198,955.00, were exported—a total in value of \$169,142,411.00.

To the exports of horses and mules, however, should be added the exports of wagons, valued at \$2,461,611.00; and of harness and saddles, valued at \$25,739,015.00.

The grand total for horses, mules, wagons, harness and saddles, exported during the 23 months ending June 1, 1916, comes to \$197,343,037.00—almost two hundred million dollars. This exceeds the exports of motor vehicles by more than fifty-four million dollars. Astonishing as are the figures of auto exports there is still conclusive evidence that horses and mules are far from being back numbers in war.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons
Belgians and Hackneys

North Battleford, Saskatchewan

We have over 50 stallions of above breeds at our stables and these are of the big drafty kind and very few of the colts will be short of a ton at maturity.

If you need a horse next spring now is the time to get it and you can not only get it much cheaper, but you can break him in and work him this winter, and he will be healthier, surer and will be acclimated in your locality.

We have a system of insurance which removes all risk for two years from the purchaser.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties.

Ask our customers how we use them.

Vanstone & Rogers

JAMES BROOKS
Managing Salesman.

North Battleford, Sask.

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

Under the auspices of the

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association

Will be held at

REGINA EXHIBITION GROUNDS, OCTOBER 25TH.

SASKATOON (Place to be announced later) NOVEMBER 1ST.

Pure bred males and females of both classes of stock as well as grade range ewes will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

Entries in sheep classes only, open to breeders in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 7th

For further information, also rules and entry forms, address—

P. F. BREDT, SECRETARY, REGINA, SASK.

Horses

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday
at **LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository**
RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.

P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

SHROPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE

125 RAMS and 265 EWES FOR SALE—All Pure-Bred
and Registered

CLYDESDALES - SHORTHORNS
HACKNEY AND WELSH PONIES

Our own show yard records and the records of those that bought from us are the best proof of the high quality of our animals.

In 1915 we won in Calgary and Edmonton only, 12 Championships, 9 Reserve Championships, 53 Firsts, 29 Seconds and 9 Thirds

BOX 2089

P. M. BREDT & CO.

PHONE M 1003

GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN

CALGARY, ALBERTA

WE BUY FLAX

In large or small lots direct from the farmer. Send us by mail small sample of your flax, stating quantity. We will make you spot cash offer. No delay, no commission, no charges.

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, 112 Sutherland Avenue, WINNIPEG

CREAM! EGGS! CREAM!

I PAY

The Highest Market Price. All Express Charges on Cream. Cash for Each Shipment.

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY **P. PALLESEN** **BOX 2074, CALGARY**
Proprietor



"The Farmer and The Interests" begins by telling the farmer he is an ass and ends by telling him how he can be a prince. Read it and learn how. 75 cents post paid.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Farmers' Financial Directory

ESTABLISHED - 1875 IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO 10

Dealers in Government and Municipal Securities. Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Exchange. Careful attention given to accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Farmers.

119 Branches 43 Branches in Western Canada



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG—Main Office
455 Main Street

Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000
Total Assets 87,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. PATTON - Superintendent of Western Branches
WINNIPEG

FARMERS!

Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG

CROWN LIFE

Let Your Home Possess One Strong Anchor.

Your foresight should provide comfort and provision for your loved ones, should you die first, and you should make such provision to-day. Next week, who knows, you may be uninsurable.

Your Crown Life Policy—any a Guaranteed Premium Reduction 20-payment Life Policy—is the finest kind of protection.

Let us send you some new insurance facts

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts 20

NET COST OF THE WAR BONDS

The net cost of one of the bonds of the New Canadian War Loan, allowing for the unearned interest that goes with the April 1 coupon to an investor who pays up on the regular instalment dates works out to \$970.09 for a \$1,000 bond. It is stipulated in the prospectus, however, that the entire transaction may be closed on October 16, anticipated payments being given a 4 per cent. discount. That is, for the \$300 payment on a \$1,000 bond that falls due on November 15, 4 per cent. for 30 days will be deducted, and on the \$275 payment, that falls due December 15, 4 per cent. for 60 days. The discount on the November payment works out to \$0.99 and on the December payment to \$1.81, or a total for the two of \$2.80. So a payment of \$872.00 on October 16, following the \$100 payment made before September 23, makes the nominal cost of the bond \$972.20.

The interest earned on that amount from the time of the respective payments to the first coupon date, at 5½ per cent.—or approximately the yield of the present issue—would be \$23.55, giving the investor, with his \$25 coupon, a sum of \$1.45 interest that had not been earned. Deducting the discounted value of that interest on September 23, namely, \$1.41, from the actual amount paid in, the cost of the bond would be reduced to \$970.79, or slightly higher than the cost if the regular instalment dates are followed. The difference is explainable in this way, that, while the government gives a 4 per cent. discount on anticipated payments, the money is presumed to be earning at the rate of 5½ per cent. from the time that it is paid in. The value of the unearned interest is, therefore, smaller than if regular instalment dates are followed.—Journal of Commerce.

QUEBEC BRIDGE INSURANCE

No official announcement has been made regarding the amount and nature of the insurance that had been placed on the central span of the Quebec Bridge by the St. Lawrence Bridge Company. It is stated unofficially, however, that the span was insured in two companies for a total of \$440,000, that being the most which could be secured. However, it is stated that this insurance only held good while the span was on the scows, and that it ceased immediately the span was raised from that position. This operation had been performed and the span raised several feet before the disaster.

BANKS REDUCE INTEREST RATE

All the banks are reducing from 3 to 2½ per cent. the interest payable on current (checking) accounts. Commenting on the reduction a prominent banker said that strictly speaking current accounts are not entitled to interest, being carried mainly as a convenience to customers.

Not many people will be hurt by this move, it is said. Checking accounts are rarely large. When a person or a firm wishes to keep a considerable amount to his credit at the bank, he uses the savings department. Current accounts are required for the transaction of daily business, and fluctuate above and below zero. Overdrafts are permitted to responsible customers.

There is no change in the rate of interest paid on savings, which is 3 per cent. A reduction in this department would be seriously felt, for the savings deposits were never so large as they are at the present time.

FRUIT GROWERS' DIFFICULTIES

Farmers in Western Canada weren't the only people who experienced an unusually severe winter this year. A recent trip thru British Columbia confirmed reports of the heavy frosts and unusual snowfall in that province. All thru the fruit valleys the evidences of frost damage are most plentiful. At Salmon Arm, which is about half-way across the province on the main line of the C.P.R., the thermometer dropped to about 30 degrees of frost, while thru the Okanagan 20 degrees was registered. Last fall many of the orchards made a fairly late growth, the wood not ripening up in time to withstand the frosts, which are said to have been the most severe in 35 years. The trees froze badly, and then when the hot sun came out and thawed out the southern slopes and the south sides of the branches, the damage was done. It

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

MONEY TO LOAN

Current Rate of Interest
Favorable terms of Repayment
No Commission charged
Borrowers

Geo. F. R. Harris, Manager
298 Garry St., Winnipeg

Rural Municipality OF

Glen Bain

Sask. No. 105

Notice is hereby given that the lands mentioned in the following list will be sold for arrears of taxes and costs on Monday, October 30th, 1916, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Vanguard, Sask., unless arrears and costs are sooner paid.

SE 2-10-7 ... \$33.34	NE 16-11-8 ... 28.26
SW 2-10-7 ... 32.91	NE 1-10-9 ... \$ 2.23
SE 6-10-7 ... 20.38	SE 1-10-9 ... 17.72
NE 7-10-7 ... 28.07	SW 12-10-9 ... 57.94
SW 9-10-7 ... 18.81	NW 17-10-9 ... 13.68
NW 10-10-7 ... 8.60	NE 7-11-9 ... 22.97
SW 19-10-7 ... 26.43	SE 7-11-9 ... 65.91
SW 23-10-7 ... 33.34	NE 12-12-7 ... 17.57
NE 27-10-7 ... 18.76	SW 12-12-7 ... 22.97
SW 27-10-7 ... 12.60	SE 12-12-7 ... 17.57
SW 31-10-7 ... 16.06	SW 27-12-7 ... 29.88
NW 32-10-7 ... 16.06	NE 28-12-7 ... 13.68
NE 13-11-7 ... 29.92	SE 28-12-7 ... 36.79
NE 15-11-7 ... 29.88	SW 28-12-7 ... 36.79
NE 16-11-7 ... 29.88	SW 20-11-8 ... 87.07
NW 16-11-7 ... 29.88	NW 27-11-8 ... 29.87
NE 2-10-8 ... 26.43	SE 3-12-8 ... 18.80
SE 2-10-8 ... 26.43	NE 6-12-8 ... 46.30
NW 3-10-8 ... 82.99	NW 6-12-8 ... 7.68
NW 5-10-8 ... 29.13	SW 21-12-8 ... 29.88
SW 5-10-8 ... 84.67	SW 24-12-8 ... 24.70
SE 6-10-8 ... 26.43	NW 24-12-8 ... 17.71
NW 7-10-8 ... 29.88	SE 24-12-8 ... 17.13
NE 12-10-8 ... 20.38	NE 32-12-8 ... 12.60
NW 13-10-8 ... 30.13	NE 35-12-8 ... 29.88
SE 16-10-8 ... 39.43	SW 36-12-8 ... 29.88
NW 19-10-8 ... 29.88	SE 35-11-9 ... 91.95
NE 19-10-8 ... 29.88	SW 1-12-9 ... 20.38
NW 20-10-8 ... 29.88	NE 2-12-9 ... 19.20
SW 31-10-8 ... 20.59	SW 4-12-9 ... 18.65
NW 5-11-8 ... 31.61	NW 12-12-9 ... 72.05
NE 6-11-8 ... 36.04	SW 12-12-9 ... 18.65
NW 15-11-8 ... 27.18	All 18-12-9 ... 337.98

Build to last



BEFORE you build or repair your barn or house, let us show you how much money we can save you. Here are the "Metallic" fireproof, stormproof and timeproof specialties.

- "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles.
- "Empire" Corrugated Iron.
- "Metallic" Ceiling and Wall Plates, (for inside use.)
- "Metallic" Brick and Rock Face and Clapboard Siding.
- "Acheson" Roof Lights.
- "Ballius" Ventilators.
- "Empire" Silo Roofs, etc.

We guarantee the best for your money. Our goods have been tried and proven superior for over 30 years.



Write us for booklets and prices today. A post card will do.

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Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

797 Notre Dame Avenue, - Winnipeg

"Metallic"

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People
H. O. POWELL - General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY

There is none better. See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

H. CATER Dept. O.
BRANDON, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

was virtually the same as sun scald, and its effects are apparent in all the best districts in dead trees, unhealthy trees and small, undersized apples. Orchards on northern slopes are not usually much damaged, the effects of the sun being very much less severe. Since the larger number of the orchards are planted on southern slopes the damage is great. I was in a beautiful orchard at Salmon Arm that belongs to an ex-Manitoba farmer. The larger number of the trees were showing dead limbs or a semi-developed season's growth. On some the north half of the tree was bearing while the southern half was dead or on the way. On nearly all the apples were small and not the kind British Columbians like to tell about. The apples are, however, very clean and free from disease, and this seems to be general over most of the apple districts. Soft fruits have not been good, the frosts of last winter being to a large extent responsible for this, but the apple crop will run about the same as in 1915. This same frost damage extended into the states of Washington, Idaho and Eastern Oregon.

I suggested to one prominent British Columbia official that this might be nature's ruthless manner of culling out the growers and the over-planting that has occurred. In other words, it will hasten what is bound to occur in any case, i.e., the converting of much of what is now bearing or potential fruit land back into general farming land. Many growers in neighboring states have been tearing up their young orchards because they realize that fruit growing has been over-boomed, that they cannot hope to get commensurate return on this land, that the larger part of their capital must ultimately vanish in it and that they might as well get used to adjusted conditions at once. The difficulty is that nature has done the work indiscriminately, many old orchards being hit as badly as young growing ones, and some in most inaccessible places coming thru as well as those best located.

Another problem British Columbia fruit growers are facing is the legitimate result of over-speculation. In the hey-day of a few years ago when gold bricks simply weren't in it with fruit lands, everybody knows how much land was sold by large companies. These companies usually sold a water supply for irrigation along with the land. The land selling and irrigation companies were usually organized separately tho the directorates of both might contain the same individuals. Some of these irrigation companies are now falling down on the water supply, and that means the land is no use, because trying to farm without water in the best of these valleys is like trying to live without air. It can't be done. Imagine a man with land bought and perhaps his farm partly developed with a young orchard and other necessities of the industry finding himself minus the one essential thing—water. He won't need to wait for a frost. There were a large number of cement flumes built in the extensive irrigation works in British Columbia, but there were also many wooden flumes. The lasting capacity of these was figured on a steady stream of water the year round, or for a certain number of months at least. Now it is being found they are only being used a few times in perhaps two or three months, and are falling down or falling heir to all the ills that happen when wood is exposed to the hot sun and dry winds without being constantly soaked.

These are some of the difficulties growers are tight up against and they can't see their way out of them. Co-operation, standardization and advertising have been most potent factors in keeping confidence and getting returns sufficient to keep growers hopeful. The latter has been particularly valuable during last season and this year. Of course there is also our own contribution of duty, augmented from 40 cents to 90 cents a barrel to keep them going.

E. A. W.

Rough feed is plentiful in most parts this year. A start this fall with a few feeder cattle will give good returns and pave the way to a permanent source of income. Have a talk with your banker about getting some livestock.

Looking Ahead!

It is a fact, though possibly not a very pleasant thought, that the time will come when you will become incapacitated for work. No class of people works harder or more constantly than the farmer. Wouldn't it be a good idea to anticipate your future needs and start today with one of our Guaranteed Investment Policies for the comfort of your maturing years?

Then, think of the protection Life Insurance affords your estate. If you have a mortgage on your farm, a policy in The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company would retire it should anything happen to you.

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This is not asked in the hope of getting answers from the old but from the young. We want to help all the young men of Canada to make a right start in life. We do not want any of them to echo Shakespeare's terrible lines.

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The time to trim the lamp of Prosperity so that it will glow for you in old age is while you are still young.

If you are old enough to read this thoughtfully you are old enough to know what it would mean to be poor in your old age. Now is the time to drive the fear of Poverty from your life. Send us your name and address and we will tell you how to do it. We have policies to suit the needs of all men, but our best policies are for the young.

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OTTAWA MILK FIGHT

Another step in the "nine-cent milk fight" was reached when at the last meeting of the city council, the special investigating committee reported that there were no grounds for the raise to the farmer and asked that a move be made toward special legislation to allow the city to operate a dairy. In the meantime the milk has remained at eight cents and while the dairy company were to hold a meeting this week and decide the weighty question of whether or not to raise the price to both consumer and producer, nothing has been given out regarding the matter. The fact remains, however, that the producers are still receiving 17 cents per gallon instead of the 22 cents which they demanded.

The question has spread to the debating societies, the first of the debates on the matter being held with Ald. Muir, the leader of the special committee leading the negative team. Their argument that the raise was not justified was swamped. No move has been outlined by the Labor Department so far, and Hon. Mr. Crothers' answer to the council's request for an investigation is awaited.

SAMUEL SPINK DEAD

One of the best known members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange passed away on Thursday, September 19 in the person of Samuel Spink. He was the first man to start a grain commission business in the Canadian West. Born and raised near Kettleby, thirty miles north of Toronto, he was connected with other members of his family in the milling business, both in Ontario and the States. He first visited Winnipeg in 1881 and moved west permanently in the following year. When the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was organized in 1887 Mr. Spink was a member of the first council and since that time he held almost every elective position in the gift of the exchange. He was a member of the Western Grain Standards Board since its formation and at the time of his death was its chairman. Mr. Spink was an indefatigable chure worker and his loss is a very real one in all the many spheres of work that came within his activities.

NOTED MANUFACTURER DIES

Edward Gurney, president of The Gurney North-West Foundry company, and kindred manufacturers, with a branch in Winnipeg, passed away at his residence in Toronto on Monday, September 18, in his 73rd year. He had been in failing health for the last two years, but his death was not expected.

Mr. Gurney was a public-spirited man, as well as a keen and devoted industrialist, and was a former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He was for many years one of the guiding spirits of the Metropolitan Methodist church. He was a well-known figure in tariff controversies and as an advocate of high protection he gained some notoriety some years ago by advocating tariff "as high as Haman's gallows if it would keep out the United States manufacturers."

He was the only son of the late Edward Gurney, a native of Holland Patent, N.Y., who in company with his brother Charles, laid the foundation in Hamilton in 1842 of the well known foundry business of E. and C. Gurney. He was born in Hamilton in August, 1845. In 1869 he was admitted to his father's business, which now takes rank with the biggest on the continent.

HARD ON THE PROOFREADER

Getting typographical errors out of dictionaries is a task beside which that little Aegean stable affair of Hercules was an afternoon snap.

When the Oxford edition of the Bible was published the proofs were read and re-read ten times. Then a reward of \$250 was offered to anyone who should find a typographical blunder.

One was found in the first chapter of Genesis. Dictionary proofreading is even more difficult than Bible proofreading.

There is a tradition that a man who read proofs of the Lord's Prayer for that Oxford edition went insane out of fear lest he made a blunder in it.

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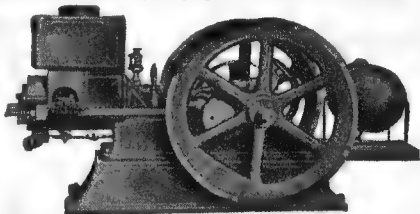
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If your Gurney-Oxford stove, for any reason fails to give satisfactory results, we agree to refund the price paid us for the Stove any time within 100 days of the date of purchase. Could you be safer?

Protection



Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsie, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. H. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

OAKVILLE TO HOLD FAIR

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Grain Growers at Oakville was held on Tuesday, Sept. 12, in the assembly room. Eighteen ladies were present. It was decided to hold the domestic fair in aid of the Red Cross the last week of October; further preparations, as naming committees, etc., also being dealt with. It was decided to send Christmas presents to our Oakville boys now at the front and that also was left in the hands of a committee.

Since last meeting a box of hospital supplies had been sent to the Red Cross and eight surgical shirts were given out to be made. The buying committee were advised to buy and distribute more yarn as soon as possible.

Miss Davidson gave a splendid talk on the co-operation which should exist between the home and the school. Her remarks were well chosen and revealed the carelessness of so many parents with regard to the habits formed by their children before they commence school, which, if corrected in time, would have made a great difference in the progress of the first years of school life.

Lunch was served and the meeting was closed with the Mizpah benediction.

S. M. W.

A YOUNG SOCIETY

Dear Mrs. Barrett—The High River W.F.W.A. held another successful meeting on August 25, with twelve members and nine visitors present. Three new members were added to the list. Our subject for the afternoon was "Co-operative buying and selling." An interesting paper was read by Mrs. Simms and a general discussion followed, which resulted in a committee being appointed to investigate the matter; giving our local merchants a chance first. Music was also a part of our program and tea was served at the close.

As there are so few months before the New Year, we did not make out much of a program, only selecting topics for the meetings until then. Hoping to hear from you soon again. Cordially,
HELEN M. DRIVER.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Dear Mrs. Barrett—As I am proud of the way in which our club is progressing I will tell you about it. We now have an enrolment of fifteen members and are quite sure we will soon have more. We have been organized only about two months, but we think we have done a good deal of business during that length of time. We have just sent our order for a large shipment of fresh fruit, which we will get direct from the growers in B.C. This makes the second order we have sent them, and we were very much pleased with the fruit of the first order and know we saved at least a dollar on each crate. So we have already begun to co-operate with companies, and we hope to cut down living prices on groceries and meats and clothing, as well.

As fruit ordering was the most important business we had at our last meeting I think I have no more news that will interest you, so will close.

Yours fraternally,
MRS. BELVA BENNITT.

WHITLA'S REST ROOM

Dear Mrs. Barrett—We have been silent for a long time, but not idle. When we decided to establish a rest room the first question was how we were to pay for it. It was voted upon and carried that we each assume a tax of seventy-five cents. This gave us \$10 after the following meeting, which we paid down on our building and had it moved onto a lot centrally located, which was kindly donated by the Merchants Bank of Lethbridge. Then we had a sale of home cooking, which netted us \$7.10, followed by a sale of ice-cream on the first and third Saturday

of each month. We have paid for our building in this way and by means of the seventy-five cent tax, altho not all are yet paid in. We intended to finish up this building at once, but the U.F.A. asked us to wait until the fall rush is over, which means, I think, that they will help us in finishing the room we now have and perhaps building another room. As last Saturday, more than likely, was our last ice cream sale, it was voted that the proceeds be sent to the Red Cross fund. Find enclosed \$5.00 which sum please credit to Whitla U.F.W.A.

We have been unable to locate the owner of the plot we wished for a cemetery, so have decided on another location providing the owner will sell. A committee of two was appointed at our last meeting to see the owner this week and bring definite information to the next meeting. Hope to report favorably regarding same in the near future. Sincerely yours,
MRS. W. J. PIPER.

EDGERTON GROWING

Dear Mrs. Barrett—I am glad to report that our U.F.W.A. has grown to a membership of twenty-four. Our May meeting topic was "The Home," which called for three papers: "Disposal of Waste," "Flies and Other Insect Pests," and "My Ideal Home." The topic for June was "Home Nursing" and we had three papers: "Invalid Cookery," "First Aid for Accidents," and "Children's Diseases." In July we planned a union meeting with Rosemary U.F.W.A., and invited the children of both districts, when we changed from our usual "cup of tea" to ice cream and cake. A reading from Mrs. McClung's "In Times Like These" was much enjoyed. The August topic was "Teaching Nature's Truths to Children," followed by a lengthy discussion.

The school has received some attention at our hands. One of our members made little sash curtains for it. We secured several growing plants for the windows, and we are framing two pictures for the room, the children choosing one and our members the other. We have enjoyed two fraternal visits, one to Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. and one to the Institute in Edgerton. Yours fraternally,
H. ZELLA SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JUST ORGANIZED

Dear Mrs. Barrett—On Wednesday, August 30, twenty-two ladies met at the home of Mrs. H. W. Wood, to hear an address by Mrs. Parlyby, president of the U.F.W.A. Mrs. Parlyby gave quite an interesting address and spoke for about forty minutes, setting forth some of the many problems strictly rural in nature, and earnestly advised the farm women to have a class organization to deal with these problems, in co-operation with the U.F.A. Fourteen of the ladies present decided to sign as members and proceeded to organize by electing officers as follows: President, Mrs. H. W. Wood; vice-president, Mrs. W. Taylor; directors, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Lanetot, Mrs. Sykes, Mrs. Savage; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. M. Stuart. After the meeting, light refreshments were served by our hostess.

It was decided to hold our next meeting at Carstairs, on Saturday, September 16, when we hope a few more ladies will join our club.

MRS. M. STUART.

SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT DANCE

Dear Mrs. Barrett—At the June meeting of the U.F.W.A. it was decided to give a dance for the benefit of the Red Cross. The entertainment was given July 28 at the Altorado school house. Ice cream and lemonade were served thruout the evening in addition to the twelve o'clock lunch. A large number were present. The ladies netted \$49.00 from the evening. Very truly,
MRS. NELLIE L. CARR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Full instructions for the ordering of Furs will be found in the Catalogue, which will be mailed free upon request to any address in Canada.

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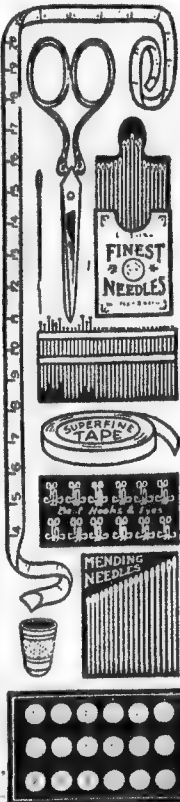
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Girls! Did you ever see a premium so magnificent as this one? We want every little girl in Canada who loves dolls to have these lovely premiums. They won't cost you one cent. The big sweet doll is just too nice for anything. She will stand twenty-four inches tall, with a face just like a real baby. You will have her clothed in the latest style, because we send you a New Idea Pattern for making her a dress in the latest Canadian fashion, and we send you all the materials and trimming, and easy instructions for making it up. The hat goes along with it too. You make her clothes easily in a few minutes out of the material we send you. The sewing outfit is just the same as mother uses. We send you everything just as shown.

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We are the publishers of the famous Como-Art pictures—pictures that everyone wants to buy because they are so delightful. We make dozens of different subjects. Our little girl agents sell them so fast that we can hardly keep them supplied. We want you to sell them for us, too, and if you will send us your name and address and agree to sell them, we will send you only 40 of these charming Como-Art pictures to sell for us at 10c each. As soon as you have sold them, return us the \$4.00, and we will immediately send you the lovely doll and complete sewing outfit just as represented. We arrange to stand all charges directly to your door. Send today.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PANTRY GHOSTS

By Frederic Richardson
Last night I had a horrid dream—
I cannot tell you why—
Huge pies and cakes of chocolate cream
And doughnuts passing by.

They looked at me with wicked joy.
I thought I heard them say,
"By night we haunt the foolish boy
That haunts our shelf by day."

"Behind us comes a nightmare grim—
You'd better hide your head!—
And then some Things, all pale and
dim;
So crawl down in your bed."

"We never mind a little slice—
A bite or two—but when
You eat too much, it isn't nice,
And we shall come again!"

WHO'LL BE THE PRIZE WINNERS?

There are three very attractive story books to be won by the three people who send the best stories on the subject, "Nature's Freaks." That means any strange thing you have seen, plants, insects, birds or animals do. These stories should be written as attractively as possible, and they should be signed by a parent or teacher to show that the story is not something that has been read out of books and that it was written without help from anyone.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years may write for this contest, and if the new members will remember to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope they will receive one of the pretty Maple Leaf membership pins.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. They must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they must be mailed so as to reach this office not later than October 31.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

The reason I like to go to school is because I want to be a teacher when I grow up, but that's not the only reason. I like to study. Did you like it? First it is arithmetic, then reading and writing. How pleasant it is to ride to school in the morning, then when you get there, it is study, and mind the teacher's rule. At recess you feel like playing. I think it is more pleasant to study all day than to be guilty of playing truant, but the one who thinks this not right may think it more pleasant to play truant.

I love to have the idea that I will be useful when I grow up to teach the girls and boys to be useful too, and to think that I will have an education. When I get up from my work I play some game, and then go back to my study. Isn't it nice to study and think that we will be happy, useful women and men, as we are boys and girls.

MARY R. SMITHENRY.
Sunnynook, Alta. Age 10.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

This is an important question, often asked and as often answered; but it is seemingly impossible to get a definite answer. Education which unites men and women in this modern civilization, is nothing but a training that fits for the duties of life. So the position the boy or girl is to take in life depends upon his knowledge of the work he or she is to undertake, whatever it may be, music, engineering, stenography or farming.

Everything has to be learnt at home or at school and the one that is the most skilled succeeds in life the best. Therefore it is clearly seen how necessary it is to be well fitted for the position.

The majority of the people who succeed in life, or in other words, become noted for something, owe their success to the training at the schools. There are of course, exceptions to every rule, and men become famous for their own talents and industry, tho they have never gone to school. But there is one thing we must bear in mind and that is, the success of the students in school. The success depends mostly upon the student's willingness to learn and the sympathy and industry of the teacher. "When

there is a will, there is a way," says the old proverb and I am sure we all agree with it.

The child when it is first sent to school to learn, is young and full of life. It is just thinking of the present time. The dream of the future is altogether hidden away from it, it merely goes to school for pleasure and to obey its parents. But as it grows older "the dream of the future" is steadily becoming clearer in its mind and the pleasure of going to school is giving place to the ambition to learn. It begins to realize the duties of life!

Before closing I am going to give my reasons for "Why I like to go to School." First—The ambition to gain more knowledge and bring honor to my nation and country.

Second—To secure a good occupation. Third—To study nature more thoroughly, get well acquainted with all its facts and become "a true child of nature."

Fourth—To elevate the thoughts of people, especially young folk who have begun to follow "The Wrong Track."

Sixth—To take more active interest in games or sports and gain more bodily strength.

The Last—"The Pleasure of Success" or in other words the happiness you earn when you know you have succeeded after having given the best of your life to attain that success.

"Aim high, and hold the Aim."
VALDINA S. SIGVALDASON.
Icelandic River, Man. Age 15.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

I like going to school because of the fun we have at recess and noon and the nice things we learn too. We have a nice teacher. We play baseball on cool days which I like very much. And another thing it is not so lonesome because I hardly ever see a child except at school and sometimes on Sunday, because we have no neighbors close by. When it is hot I like to stay home and go for a swim because a creek runs thru our farm. I have three miles and a quarter to go to school and I ride on my pony.

STEPHEN F. STRATTON.
Clearfield, Sask. Age 9.

THE FISHES' RACE

By Betty Humphreys in St. Nicholas
There was going to be a race. A cod-fish, a blackfish and a flounder were the swimmers. A lobster had agreed to be the judge, and the oysters were going to watch.

The time came. They all met in a little cove by the beach.

"On your marks!" said the lobster. The fish got in line and waited for the signal.

"One, two, three, go!"
"May I race, too?" asked a little herring, swimming up to the racers.

"You?" said the flounder; "you're nothing but a herring."

"I know it." The herring looked hurt. "But can't I race?"

"Yes," said the lobster. "Where's the harm? Get into position at the end of the line. One, two, three, go!"

Off darted the fish, while the oysters cheered. On and on they swam, till they were near the goal, then it was all spoiled.

The herring, who was in the lead, suddenly felt herself being lifted up. She tried to swim, but something held her. Then she knew what had happened.

"Help me!" she cried to the others. "I'm caught in a net!" But they could do nothing.

Soon she was on a pile of dead fish, with two men bending over her.

"Huh!" said one, "nothin' but her-rin'!"

"I'll pitch him overboard," said the other, and once more the herring was in the water. She soon caught up to the others, who had given her up for lost, and were swimming slowly back to the cove. They had stopped racing as soon as she was caught.

When they got there, the herring told them her adventure.

"So," she said in conclusion, "if I weren't 'nothing but a herring,' I'd be dead now."

Pickles and Pies

A few pie recipes were crowded out of the last issue, and as they are really very good I am going to add them to some very excellent recipes that some of our correspondents have sent in. We have pickles of all descriptions, plain and with variations, and as none of us want to get in a rut and stick to the same recipes year after year these recipes give us a chance to try our skill. Perhaps we may make changes to suit our individual tastes and then we may pass them on to some one else.

Apple Pie

Of all pies the general favorite seems to be apple, and a well made apple pie is about as appetizing a dessert as one can have. I have attended church teas where the apple pies almost made me blush. Sickly, pale looking pastry, the apples inside almost raw and about half enough sugar to a pie. A dear old aunt of my husband's who was noted for her apple pie, was asked how she made them. "Well, dear, I put in all the sugar my conscience will allow, then I turn my back and put in another handful." The apples need to be sliced thin for pie, added layer about with the sugar and a bit of flour. I always add a little salt and a grating of nutmeg, but the seasoning is largely a matter of taste.

Apple Sauce Pie

2 eggs. 1/4 cup sugar.
2 cups apple sauce. Flavoring.
Pastry for one crust.

Beat the yolks of the eggs with half cup sugar until light. Then beat in the strained, sweetened apple sauce, flavor with lemon, cinnamon or nutmeg and bake in one crust. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add two tablespoons powdered sugar and spread over pie. Brown in oven.

Butter Scotch Pie

This pie is a little out of the ordinary and really very delicious.

1 cup brown sugar. 1 1/2 tablespoons flour.
1 tablespoon butter. 2 eggs (yolks).
1 1/2 cups sweet milk.

Cook in double boiler and put in baked crust. Beat whites and put on top, brown slightly.

Caramel Pie

3/4 cup brown sugar. 1 tablespoon corn-starch.
1 cup hot water. Yolks of two eggs.
1 teaspoonful vanilla. Butter size of an egg.

Put the butter and sugar in a pan to boil, then thin out with the hot water. Mix the cornstarch with the vanilla, yolks of the eggs and a little water and stir in, put in baked crust with whites on top.

Raisin Pie

This pie is a welcome change from the all raisin filling and it looks nice as well.

1 lemon. 1 cup sugar.
1 cup water. 3 eggs.
1 teaspoon cornstarch. 1 cup raisins.

This pie is equally good made with buttermilk instead of water, in that case omit the lemon and use less sugar. Bake in one crust and put whites of eggs on top.

Green Tomato Pie

Green tomatoes. Juice of 1/2 lemon.
1/2 cup or more of sugar. 1 tablespoon butter.
A pinch of salt.

Slice the tomatoes and cook as in apple pie.

One reader of The Guide has taken time to send in some valuable hints on pickling. I know we will all find them helpful.

Notes on Pickling

1—It is important to be sure that all ingredients are in the house in sufficient quantities before pickling time as so many spices are used then and at no other time. Any left over should be stored in tins with tight-fitted lids (not sifter tops) labelled and a strip of paper pasted over the crack below the lid.

2—Cayenne may be substituted for green peppers, but I believe that an early variety of sweet pepper like Neapolitan would yield here, if treated like tomatoes, and it would certainly be a great convenience at pickling time.

3—Any vegetable ready early may be salted, drained and kept in plain vinegar till pickling time. If onions are thinned only half as far apart as they should be, then every other one can be pulled out when they have filled up the spaces. Any not used at once can be treated as suggested and stored away for use in various mixed pickles.

4—Vinegar may be made at home by

taking the fruit over from jelly-making, covering with water, boiling up, straining and adding a little sugar. Stand covered in a warm place. If it does not work soon add more sugar.

5—The salting of vegetables is to soften them. Thorough draining is most important or the pickles will be too salt. Any pickles made too soft by too long salting may be freshened by soaking in alum water.

6—Horseradish helps pickles to keep well and is easily grown. A dozen roots cost about 40 cents. They are hardy and should be planted early and well hoed. After digging, a number of the side roots should be saved to plant next spring. The top should be marked as it is important to plant the top up.

7—If any of your radishes go to seed, pull the juicy seed pods before they dry and add to mixed pickles.

Mrs. O. H.

Red Cabbage Pickle

1 red cabbage, chopped. 1 cup sugar.
2 beets, boiled and 1 tablespoon pepper-
chopped. corns.
Salt. 6 cloves.
1 pint vinegar. 1 blade of mace.

Sprinkle cabbage with salt, drain two days. Add beets, pack in crock. Boil vinegar and spices and pour over.

Chow Chow Without Cooking

2 heads cabbage. 2 quarts vinegar.
3 green peppers. 1 lb. brown sugar.
1 quart onions. 1 tablespoon celery seed.
Salt. 1/2 cup mustard seed.

Cut up vegetables, sprinkle with salt, drain four hours in a colander. Bring vinegar and spices to a boil and pour over chopped vegetables.

Mrs. O. H.

Pickled Onions

The small button onions make the best pickles, they are good to look at and are a welcome addition to the pickle supply. They can be used in salads as well. Peel small onions, cover with brine twenty-four hours. Drain twenty-four hours. Put into jars adding a little ginger root, bay leaf, peppercorns, cloves and red pepper as liked. Cover with hot vinegar.

Mrs. O. H.

Chutney

4 lbs. apples. 2 lbs. raisins.
2 lbs. sugar. 2 onions.
2 oz. ground ginger. 1/2 teaspoon cayenne.
1 quart vinegar.

Cook apples to a sauce, chop raisins and onions; mix all together; boil ten minutes.

Baltimore Chow Chow

2 cans tomato. 1 teaspoon mustard.
1 pint onions. 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1 cup vinegar. 1 teaspoon celery seed.
1/2 cup sugar. 1 teaspoon cloves.
1 tablespoon salt. 1/2 teaspoon cayenne.

Boil tomato and onion till latter is soft. Add other ingredients, simmer gently one hour.

Mrs. O. H.

Celery Relish

2 cups chopped cabbage. 1/2 tablespoon salt.
2 cups diced celery. 1/2 teaspoon cayenne.
1/2 cup brown sugar. 1/2 cup grated horse-
1/2 cup chopped onions. radish.

Mix in a crock, cover with vinegar, and stand three days before using.

The last three recipes can be made at any time of the year and are especially useful for filling up depleted stores in spring. The following recipe can be used in spring also if canned corn be substituted for fresh.

Mrs. O. H.

Pickled Corn

5 pints sweet corn. 4 pints vinegar.
5 pints chopped cab- 1 1/2 lbs. sugar.
bage. 2 tablespoons salt.
5 green peppers. 1/2 cup mustard.

Stew all together till tender. Seal in glass.

Mrs. O. H.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles

Ripe cucumbers are excellent for sweet pickles and not good for much else. This recipe I can recommend. It is easily made and does not call for all kinds of things we cannot procure on the farm.

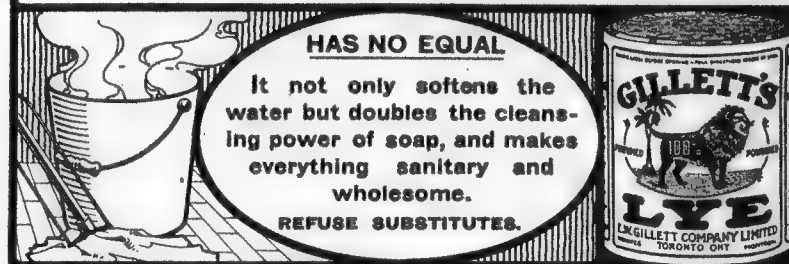
1 quart ripe cucumbers. 1 pint onions.
1 head of cauliflower. 1/2 cup salt.
Mixed pickle spice.

Cut the vegetables in small pieces, add the salt and pour boiling water over them to cover. Let stand twenty-four hours, pour off and add more boiling water to cover. Let cool, drain and add the vinegar, sugar and two tablespoons mixed pickle spice boiled together. Bottle and seal.

MRS. J. S. D.

The Country Cook.

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The History of Canadian Wealth

BY GUSTAVUS MYERS

Without exception, it can be said that this is one of the most remarkable books ever published on any Canadian question. The author spent several years in Canada studying the records of the past and present. It shows how the natural resources of Canada have been exploited for more than a hundred years by a small number of men. He exposes the system by which the foundations were laid for the fortunes of many of the wealthy families in Canada. The story of the feudal system as it existed in the early days of Canadian history is set forth in all its baldness. The revolt against feudalism and the establishment of the rule of the fur traders and the landed oligarchy is described with fact and date and the names of the rulers. Mr. Myers proves beyond a doubt that many of our greatest Canadian fortunes were founded by graft, and he names the families without fear or favor. The era of railway rule and the appropriation of our coal, timber and public land is exhaustively dealt with. Any person who wants to know the secret of why there are multi-millionaires in Canada and also paupers will understand it pretty clearly after reading "The History of Canadian Wealth." The book contains 337 pages and is attractively bound in blue cloth covers. **\$1.50**
Postpaid

Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Politics, Plunder and Plutocracy

Continued from Page 8

a member showed the railway interests and connections of scores of politicians. Notwithstanding serious exposures as to the North West Central, the house ratified the land grant.

At about the same time the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway was chartered, with a gift of land amounting to 1,501,376 acres. Bonds of the province of Manitoba were loaned to this railway, but from year to year it defaulted in the payment of the interest. For the debt Manitoba held as security 702,560 acres of the land grant. In the end the province retained 542,560 acres and assumed the debt.

Myers points out that in all the company had received more than \$3,000,000 in public funds to build 379 miles of prairie railway, and that it was still the absolute owner of 958,816 acres of its authorized land grant. "Public funds built the railway and legislative authority presented it to a clique of promoters, who now owned not only the railway but a vast area of valuable land besides." The lease was acquired by the C.P.R.

Making Coal Barons

In a chapter dealing with the appropriation of coal, timber and other lands, Myers tells how the Dunsmuirs gained possession of the British Columbia coal lands. Since 1852 it had been known that coal deposits lay in British Columbia, but the extent of them was not realized until Prof. Richardson, of the Dominion geological survey, reported that a valuable coal field of about 200 miles lay around Nanaimo. At once a certain group of capitalists decided to possess that coal field. The group consisted of Robert Dunsmuir and his son James, of Vancouver; John Bryden, Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington, of California. Dunsmuir was a capitalist and a politician, Crocker, Stanford and Huntington were railway promoters. These men got from the B.C. and the Federal governments laws granting a charter for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, together with subsidies of 1,900,000 acres and \$750,000 in cash. In return they had only to build 78 miles of railway from Victoria to Wellington. This deal was made in 1884. Premier Sir John Macdonald was asked in parliament if tenders had been invited for the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and if attention had been called to the value of the land subsidy to be given. Sir John nonchalantly replied in the negative. Of course there was a row in parliament over the matter, but it came to nothing. Doubtless the Dunsmuirs now consider they have a prescriptive right to a coal mine worth hundreds of millions, because they built a dinky railway seventy-eight miles long and got on the right side of some politicians.

One Government Ruined

About the same time as the Dunsmuir grant was made, a vast number of other resources were given away by the Dominion government to various persons. Myers says many of them were members of parliament. Some of the shadiest transactions of all had to do with the granting of railway subsidies. Myers concludes his appalling tale of graft and corruption with an account of the famous Baie des Chaleurs Railway scandal, as a result of which Lieutenant-Governor A. R. Angers, of the province of Quebec, dismissed the Mercer government from office on December 16, 1891.

The whole book gives the impression that corruption in Canada has been elevated to the rank of an art, and that an opportunity to build up a nation in which wealth might not be very unequally distributed has been criminally frittered away.

Seed grain, wheat and oats especially, is going to be scarce in many localities this year. The farmer who is fortunate enough to have some good quality grain, either last year's crop or from the present season, will be able to secure a premium for it over the present high market price if he holds it for seed.

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Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

MAKING CEMENT CISTERN

Q.—How can I make a cistern here in Saskatchewan that will hold seventy-five to a hundred barrels of water, with a brick and charcoal filter so that the water can be used for drinking purposes? A neighbor of ours dug a cistern and cemented right on the dirt wall. The cement cracked and the cistern leaks. We have a new house and the man who cemented the cellar put the cement right on the clay. The cement cracked in the winter and we have had to pump water out of the cellar all summer, and one side caved in. One man says the only way to keep water out of a cellar here is to wall it with brick and smear pitch upon the back of the wall, not the face. But how can we do that now? The water in our well is not good and we need a cistern badly for drinking water.—W.H.T., Sask.

A.—The proper way of waterproofing a foundation wall is to coat the outside of same with hot tar or asphaltum, or with a coat of cement mortar consisting of one part of cement to two parts of fine sand. It is a pretty difficult proposition to waterproof stone or concrete walls from the inside. It, however, can be done if one waits until the wall has dried out after rain, so that no more water is coming thru, and then if the wall is very thoroughly roughened with a sharp pick or chisel and hammer, it is possible for the cement mortar to stick to the inside of the wall, but the pressure of the water from the outside inwards tends to loosen it up. A little slaked lime in the concrete mortar helps greatly in trowelling. The bureau of public health at Regina has a very good bulletin on the conservation of rain water, the number of which is fourteen. You can secure same by writing Dr. Seymour, commissioner of public health. The type of storage recommended in this bulletin consists of a large storage tank and a smaller tank into which the rain water runs. From the small tank it passes thru a filter of fine sand and gravel which takes out the dirt. Such a filter, however, does not purify the water so far as bacteria are concerned. Another way of filtering the dirt from the rain water is to construct inside the cistern a well about two feet square, made out of soft porous brick laid on edge. One can then run the suction pipe or the cistern pump into this well and the water has to filter thru the porous brick before it can reach the pipe. This is a very good method of getting rid of the dirt in the cistern water, but neither of the two, however, get rid of the bacteria which will be present in the rain water to a greater or less extent on account of the dirty roof and eave troughs. If, however, the down spout is so arranged that the first portion of rain water can be run off on the ground, the rain water entering the storage tank should be perfectly pure. If the cistern is carefully cleaned once a year there should be no great danger of contamination. However, it is a very wise precaution to destroy any bacteria in the rain water after the spring rains are over by the use of chloride of lime; one tablespoonful of chloride of lime to ten quarts of water will disinfect a thousand gallons. The chloride of lime should be put into the cistern immediately after it is dissolved in the smaller portion of water.—Prof. L. J. Smith, Manitoba Agricultural College.

WORMS IN HORSES' BLOOD

Q.—Do you know of a disease affecting horses called worms in the blood? Is it contagious, and what is the cure?—F.H., Viking, Alta.

A.—There is a disease affecting horses, in which worms are found in the blood vessels. Several species of worms are found in the blood vessels of horses, the most common of which is known as the Sclerostoma Equinum. These parasites are commonly known as Palisade worms, or blood suckers, and cause great mortality among horses. The fact is that many outbreaks of the so-called "Swamp Fever" are probably due to these parasites. The effects

which they produce in horses are a marked wasting and emaciation, weakness and general debility.

With regard to a cure, I might state that no specific cure has yet been determined, altho turpentine and creolin, continued for long periods, if commenced in the early stages, has been found to give most benefit. The best course is to give one-half to one ounce of creolin, either as a drench properly diluted or in capsules, each morning, and to give from one to two ounces of turpentine as a drench each evening. The turpentine should be given either in capsules or suspended in milk. This treatment should be continued for a period of a week, at the end of which time a pint of raw linseed oil should be given. It can then be continued at periodical intervals. In addition to this line of treatment general tonics are also of value.

The question is asked as to whether the condition is contagious, and in this connection I might state that it is not in the true sense a contagious disease, altho many horses become affected in certain districts at the same time, no doubt from a common source or indirectly from each other.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

GRAIN CONTRACT BINDING

Q.—If I sell a car of wheat by contract for October delivery and no money paid down either way, is this contract binding?

A.—If your contract to sell for October delivery was a written one and

you have signed it, it is binding regardless whether there is any money passed or not.

AUTO LICENSES

Q.—Has an incorporated town with a population of about 1,300 the power to charge a license to the amount of twenty-five dollars for carrying passengers in an automobile from one part of the town to another part of the town? Have they the power to charge any license for carrying passengers in an automobile from said town to other towns?

A.—The council may pass by-laws for regulating and licensing the owners of vehicles used for hire, and the amount is set out in by-law. The council can only pass by-laws to affect those within the limits of their corporation, and if they wish they may tax those who come into their town, but not outside and thus they may stop people who do not take out a license if the by-laws call for same.

MEASURING HAY IN THE STACK

Estimating the number of tons of hay in a stack by measuring is often resorted to when it is inconvenient or impractical to weigh it. It is impossible to give a rule for measuring hay which is entirely satisfactory. The following one has often been used, states Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, and approximates the correct weight: Width plus over, divided by four and squared, then multiplied by the length and divided by 512.

The above rule assumes that the cross

section of a stack may be obtained by dividing the width plus over measurement by four and squaring it. Stacks vary so much in shape that this cannot be absolutely true with all stacks. The above rule also assumes that there are 512 cubic feet in a ton. The length of time a stack has been built, the size of a stack or the amount it has settled, also the kind of hay, all influence the weight of a certain volume of hay. The above or other rules should not be relied upon unless it is impossible to weigh hay when it is sold.

Problem: Assume that a hay stack measures 18 feet wide, 26 feet over (distance from ground on one side up over the stack and to the ground on other side), and 30 feet long. The solution would be: 18 plus 26 equals 44; 44 divided by 4 equals 11; 11 squared equals 121; 121 times 30 equals 3,630 cubic feet in stack; 3,630 divided by 512 equals 7.09 tons.

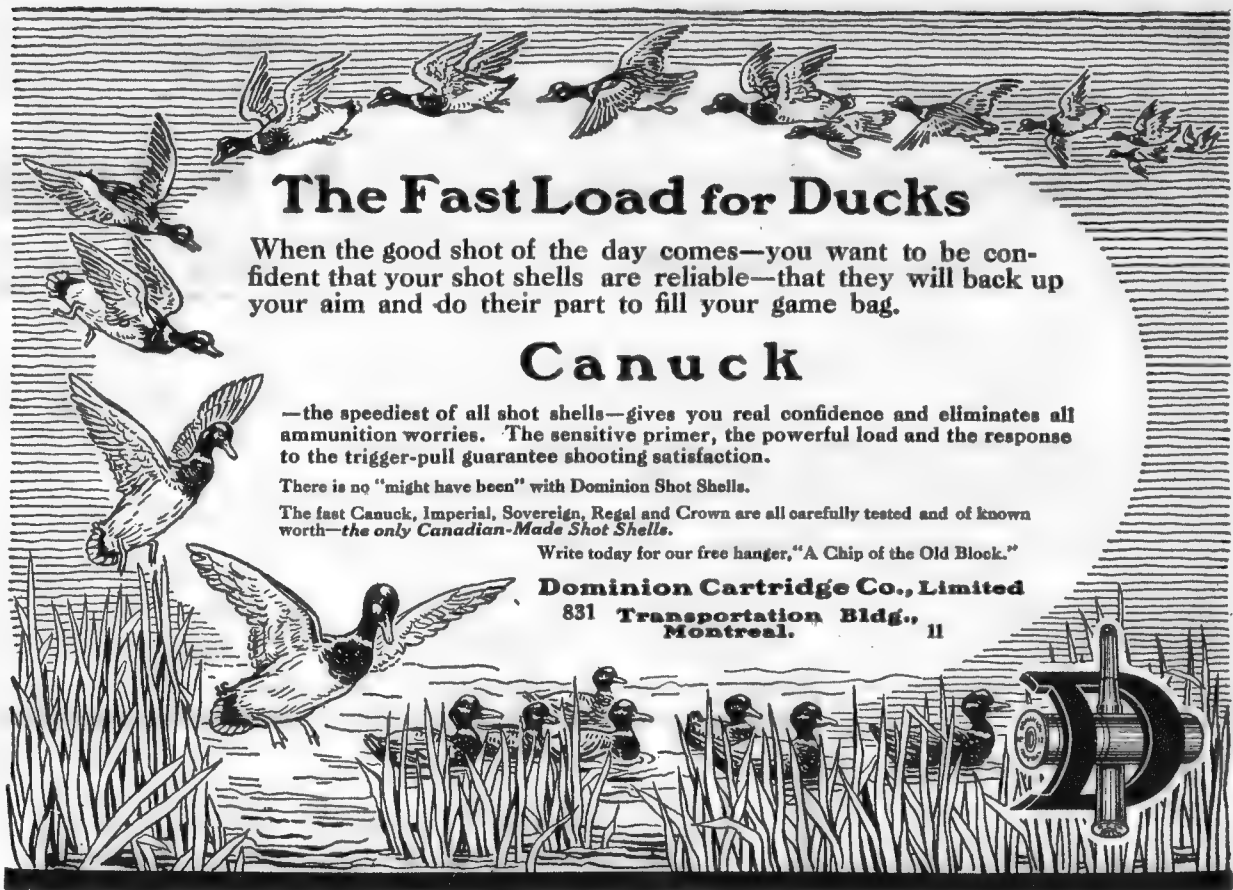
SHEEP AND SWINE SALE

Arrangements have been made with the management of the Saskatoon Exhibition by which the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association Sale announced for November 1 at Saskatoon will be held at the Exhibition Grounds. The Sale at Regina Exhibition Grounds takes place October 25.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

A large number of photographs were received in response to The Guide's offer to distribute forty dollars in prizes for farm pictures. The competition closed on September 1 and the awards were made a couple of weeks later. Some very good pictures were received but a large number of amateur photographers do not seem to have a clear idea of suitable subjects. Barns and houses are no doubt interesting enough to the owners, but, except in a few exceptional cases, they have little educational value to the general public. Prints too, for reproduction, must be clear, distinct, sharp and are best printed on glossy paper. There are numberless scenes of interest that our readers could photograph and send to us and we shall be glad to receive photographs on approval at any time. All we can use will be paid for according to their value. The result of the competition was as follows:—

First prize of \$15 for set of photographs, Miss Laura Moir, care of G. Sample, Simpson, Sask.; second prize of \$10, Mrs. R. W. Pool, Bassano, Alta. First prize of \$8 for single photographic study, Donald Muir, Garrington P.O., Alta.; second prize of \$5, S. D. Hutton, Elmo, Alta., and third prize of \$2, J. J. Burginger, Strome, Alta.



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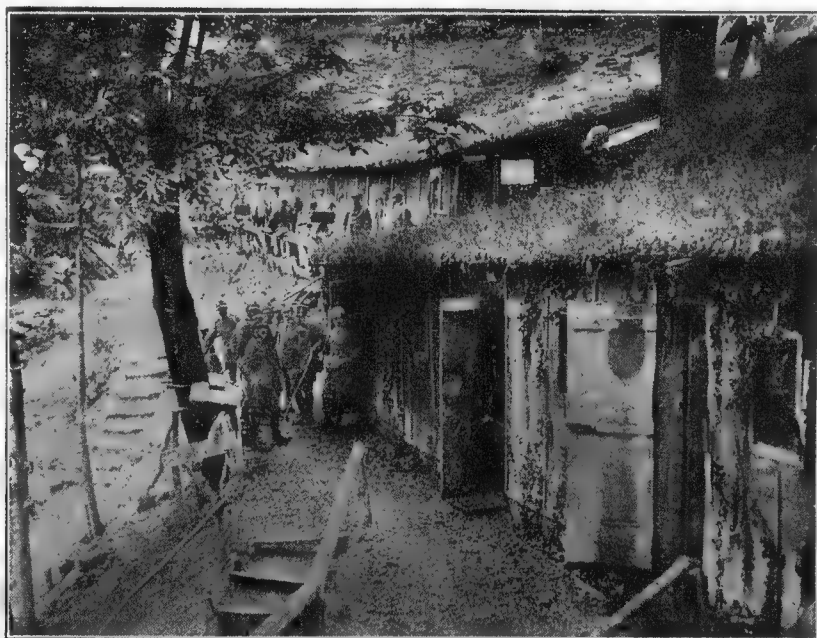
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 2, 1916)

Wheat—Future prices show a small advance for the week in all months except May, which closed on Saturday 1 cent below the previous week-end. The prices for cash wheat, however, are several cents lower than a week ago on account of the falling off in premiums paid for spot wheat. This is due to the small amount of export business being worked, also, in some measure, to an increase in the quantities of wheat passing thru daily. Continued dry weather in the Argentine has been a bullish feature in futures, but the condition of the cash wheat market at present does not appear to warrant the present level of prices. However, foreign buyers may at any time show more interest in our wheat and purchase from time to time sufficient to prevent any serious depression.

Oats—Have showed an easier tone in both future and cash markets. A fair demand was reported for export and eastern domestic requirements with sufficient offerings always to readily take care of such orders. There is a good amount of this grain moving, as indicated by the number of cars passing inspection.

Barley—Prices have maintained their high level and even advanced over the previous Saturday's close. There is a steady demand for all grades of barley now, spot at the lake front.

Flax—Markets have been rather sensational. Damage to the Argentine crop has resulted in much higher prices in all flax markets, and wide fluctuations almost every day. The gain for the week was about 13 cents per bushel in Winnipeg prices.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
September 26	159	154	155	155
September 27	157	152	153	153
September 28	160	155	156	156
September 29	159	153	154	154
September 30	159	158	154	155
October 2	163	161	156	158
Week ago	160	155	156	156
Year ago	90	90	90	95
Oats—				
September 26	52	50	52	52
September 27	52	50	52	52
September 28	52	50	53	53
September 29	52	50	53	53
September 30	52	50	53	53
October 2	53	51	53	53
Week ago	53	51	53	53
Year ago	36	34	34	34
Flax—				
September 26	196	195	195	195
September 27	199	198	198	198
September 28	202	201	201	201
September 29	211	209	209	209
September 30	211	211	210	210
October 2	223	221	222	222
Week ago	197	197	197	197
Year ago	160	160	158	158

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators during the week ending September 27 was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	6,137.00	3,762.00	9,693.00
"	Oats	2,239.00	1,400.00	14,100.00
"	Barley	1,532.00	1,532.00	1,532.00
"	Mix'd Grain			30,800 lbs.
Saskatoon	Wheat	1,033.50		55,121.40
"	Oats		1,993.18	9,488.22
"	Barley			1,091.44
"	Flax			10,391.47

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 30)		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69	\$1.69
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.68	1.68
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.66	1.66
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.70	1.70
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.66	1.66
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.62	1.62
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.73	1.73
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.72	1.72
No. 1 hard wheat, part car	1.72	1.72
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.56	1.56
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, W.P.	1.54	1.54
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.60	1.60

Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from September 26 to October 2 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Sept. 26	166	162	160	154	146	..	..	54	53	53	52	52	92	87	80	80	195	192	..	..
27	163	161	157	153	146	..	..	53	52	52	52	52	92	87	80	80	199	196	..	..
28	165	161	158	153	146	..	..	53	52	52	52	51	92	87	80	80	202	199	..	..
29	163	159	156	149	129	104	104	53	52	52	52	51	90	85	78	78	210	207	..	..
30	161	158	154	147	141	131	103	53	52	52	52	51	91	86	78	78	211	208	..	..
Oct. 2	165	162	167	150	144	131	103	53	53	53	52	52	92	86	78	78	223	220	..	..
Week ago	166	162	160	154	146	134	112	54	54	54	53	53	90	85	78	78	197	194	..	..
Year ago	91	89	86	80	..	..	..	39	38	37	36	35	56	51	45	45	160	157	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Oct. 2	Year Ago	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 29
Cattle						
Choice steers	\$ 6.00-7.00	\$ 6.75-7.00	\$ 8.00-8.25	\$ 8.00-8.25	\$ 10.00-10.25	\$ 7.00-8.00
Best butcher steers	6.25-6.60	6.00-6.50	7.25-8.00	6.00-6.60	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-6.00	5.40-5.85	5.80-7.00	5.00-5.40	7.60-9.00	6.50-7.00
Good to choice fat cows	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	6.10-6.75	5.00-5.40	7.00-8.00	5.25-6.00
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	6.50-6.75	5.00-5.25
Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.75	4.50-5.00
Canners	3.00-3.75	3.75-4.25	2.00-3.00	2.50-4.35	3.75-4.50	3.00-3.75
Good to choice heifers	6.00-6.40	5.60-5.75	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.75	6.00-7.00	5.50-6.00
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.75	6.00-7.25	5.25-5.60	4.75-7.00	5.00-6.00
Best oxen	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.25	6.25-7.75	5.25-5.75
Best butcher bulls	5.25-5.75	4.85-5.10	6.50-7.10	3.50-4.00	5.50-6.25	4.75-5.25
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.40	4.85-5.50	6.25-6.35	6.25-7.25	6.25-6.75
Best feeder steers	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.25	6.40-6.75	5.75-6.40	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25
Best stocker steers	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.40-6.60			
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$75	\$75-\$100	\$95-\$110		\$60-\$80
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$60
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$11.50	9.25-9.50	\$11.90	\$10.50	9.85-10.50	9.25-10.15
Light hogs	\$10.00		\$9.90		10.25-10.50	\$10.75
Heavy sows	\$9.00	6.50-7.00	\$8.40		10.00-10.25	
Stags	\$8.00	\$4.50			10.00-10.85	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	8.50-9.00	8.00-8.25	8.00-10.25	\$9.00	8.00-9.75	6.50-9.50
Best killing sheep	7.00-8.25	6.00-6.50	6.50-8.00	7.50-8.50	6.75-7.75	5.50-8.50
COUNTRY PRODUCE						
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	32c	22c-24c	22c-23c	22c-23c	22c-23c	30c
No. 2 dairy	30c	21c-22c	25c	22c-25c	22c-25c	27c
Eggs (per doz.)						
Subject to candling	32c		20c			
New laid	35c		25c			30c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	50c	45c	75c	45c	60c	
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. but-ter-fat)	40c	35c				
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but-ter-fat)	35c	25c				
Sweet milk (gal. 3.8%)	24c	\$2.00				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	18c	22c-25c	22c	22c	16c	
Fowl	15c	10c	15c	15c	12c	
Ducks	16c	25c	15c	15c	16c	
Geese	15c	12c	12c	12c	12c	
Turkeys	22c	18c	18c	18c	17c	
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 1's	
No. 2 Red Top	\$10-\$12	\$14	\$14	\$14	\$11	
No. 2 Upland	\$8-\$10	\$12	\$9	\$9	\$8	
No. 2 Timothy	\$13	\$16	\$14	\$14	\$11	
No. 2 Midland	\$7	\$11				
Clover and Timothy	\$12-\$13					

Cargoes (Liverpool)	
No. 1 Nor. Man., Sept.-Oct.	2.01
Cargoes (London)	
No. 1 Nor. Man., Sept.-Oct.	2.00
No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.-Nov.	1.99
No. 1 Nor. Man., Nov.-Dec.	2.02

Note—These prices are approximately the value of wheat at the rate of exchange of \$4.76 for spots and \$4.75 for cargoes. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall.—Manitoba Free Press.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, September 29, 1916.	
1916 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year
1 hard	53,873.20
1 Nor.	937,691.20
2 Nor.	712,256.30
3 Nor.	495,845.30
No. 4	373,335.50
Others	1,584,893.30
This week	4,457,896.00
Last week	3,731,270.20
Increase	726,625.40

Oats	
1 C.W.	46,391.08
2 C.W.	793,863.30
3 C.W.	272,633.07
Ex. 1 fd.	39,604.27
Others	530,779.21
This week	1,683,272.23
Last week	2,554,788.08
Decrease	871,515.19

Barley	
3 C.W.	94,085.03
4 C.W.	124,621.22
Rej.	32,497.27
Feed	126,049.32
Others	47,097.13
This week	424,351.01
Last week	360,646.23
Increase	63,704.21
Last year's total	439,250.23
Decrease	86,408.23
Last year's total	755,996.05

SHIPMENTS

1916—Lake	
Wheat	2,080,980.20
Oats	1,357,958.02
Barley	257,892.35
Flax	132,760.09
1915—Lake	
Wheat	6,734,009.00
Oats	189,649.00
Barley	211,888.00
Flax	143,026.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending September 29, 1916.			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	4,457,896	1,683,272	424,351
In Vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	4,092,176	7,741,410	452,255
Total	8,550,072	9,424,682	876,606
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,833,123	1,941,391	140,369
Total this week	10,383,195	11,366,073	1,016,975
Total last week	11,133,996	12,079,517	858,117
Total last year	10,336,269	893,593	642,619

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, Sept. 30.—The final week of September brought out the biggest run of cattle on record here and created a spotted trade with much of the business at sharply lower prices than

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 30, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.61	\$1.69
2 Nor. wheat	1.58	1.66
3 Nor. wheat	1.54	1.62
3 white oats	.52	.44
Barley	78-91	67-107
Flax, No. 1	2.11	2.30
Futures		
Oct. wheat	1.59	(Sept.) 1.64
Nov. wheat	1.58	
Dec. wheat	1.54	1.63
May wheat	1.55	1.60

those ruling a week ago. There was a heavy excess of medium to plain native grassers among arrivals and a scarcity of high grade killers, both range and native, which created very irregular conditions in the trade.

Packers were deluged with inferior beef material at all markets and particularly at this point was there a superabundance of such grades owing to the annual clean-up of unprofitable stock from dairy farms of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Packers face the prospect of getting a big quantity of such material the next few weeks and are obliged to carry the carcasses in coolers for an indefinite period of time as the supply greatly exceeds the present demand for such meat.

The break in prices for such stock was variously reported during the week at 25 cents to 50 cents.

There was a small proportion of the fat steer trade between \$7 and \$8 and no cornfed worth up around \$10 or higher were included among arrivals here. On the other hand there was an extensive assortment of fair to common killers between \$4.50 and \$6.50 with occasional lots of trash even cheaper.

The stocker and feeder outlet was badly congested on early days with a heavy run of stuff, much of it lacking in quality. Country demand was for finishing cattle of good merits, but even these lost ground. Everything was marked down 50 cents before the close and some of the common stuff was peddled out at 75 cents decline. The steer quota between \$4.50 and \$6 was most extensive, although best weighty feeders of range grade sold as high as \$7.50 and \$7.60 on early days.

Hog prices were pounded hard at all points. The spread of prices continued wide and near the close sales here were booked between \$9.25 and \$10.15, with bulk around \$9.90 and \$10, or about 80 cents lower on the average than at the season's top.

Lambs and heavy sheep dropped 25 cents this week and other stock in the division held about stationary. Toronto, Sept. 29.—Prices held fairly steady for the week-end at a decline on Monday's market. Choice butcher cattle met a fair sale, but they were hard to get. Choice weighty steers were quoted at \$8 to \$8.25, and medium weighty at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

dropped 10 to 15 cents per cwt. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50, common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

With a fair run of sheep and lambs prices are about the same as last week, best lambs bringing from \$8.50 to \$9.00, with sheep from \$7.00 to \$8.25.

The market closed the end of last week with select hogs selling at \$11.50, fed and watered. Today selects are selling for \$10.50, and the prospects are that that price will hold steady.

Calgary, Sept. 30.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 160; cattle, 2,199; hogs, 899; sheep, 801.

Outward shipments last week: Six cars cattle Toronto, four cars Montreal, one car fat cattle Warner. Four cars hogs New Westminster, one car Edmonton. Four decks sheep Edmonton. There were also thirty cars of stock cattle purchased and shipped to country patrons.

Prices for beef continued good all the week compared with outside markets, which all went lower. About \$6.60 was the extreme top paid for choice steers. Choice heifers \$5.60, and choice cows \$5.40. Common cows \$5.00, stock and feeder cattle of every class found ready clearance, \$6.25 ruling strong for well bred breeders. Light yearlings which sold by the head realized \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

We sold our hogs thruout the week as high as \$11.35, and our Thursday's hogs for \$11.00. Due to no Eastern demand and lower prices at Montreal and Toronto, packers only offered \$10.75 Friday, and were not very keen buyers even at these prices. It looks like hogs are to go still lower.

There was little change in the market for sheep, with light arrivals. We could sell spring lambs and yearling wethers at \$9.00 and \$8.50 per 100 lbs. respectively if we had them.

Prices corresponding week a year ago on steers, hogs and lambs, \$5.75, \$9.00 and \$7.50 respectively.

We handled 16 per cent. of the cattle and over 31 per cent. of the hogs sold on the market.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated. Next week we will commence giving retail prices in Winnipeg and readers will notice considerable spread between these and the prices received by farmers. We will attempt to explain these as fully as possible in next week's market letter under this heading. Some of our figures on outside produce markets have not been kept as up-to-date as desirable owing to the difficulty in getting them. On the other hand it is difficult to say to what extent these figures are being utilized by subscribers. This information would be interesting to the writer of this page and he would be glad to know also of any changes that subscribers would like to suggest which would make the produce market report more valuable to the farming community.

Butter—Butter prices are unchanged this week, 32 cents being the price for the best and other grades lower according to quality. Now is a good time to ship butter directly to central markets and if you can establish connection with a private customer so much the better.

Cream—Sweet cream is two cents higher, being quoted at 40 cents per lb. butter fat. Sour cream is 35 cents for the best. This is the time of year it pays to have cream for regular shipments. Sweet milk is 24 cents per gallon, with milk of a richness of 3.8 per cent. fat as a basis. Richer or poorer milk is being paid for in proportion.

Potatoes—Potatoes are down 10 cents a bushel here due to weakness on eastern markets. They dropped from \$2.00 to \$1.20 a bag in Toronto last week. Farmers have apparently got over their busy spell and are bringing potatoes in plentifully. Here is a good example of the value of watching markets. It is altogether likely they will go back later on.

Poultry—Live poultry are stronger. Turkeys are four cents above last week, and geese three cents.

COMPLAINTS RE PRODUCE

Complaints are constantly being received from farmers concerning unsatisfactory treatment received from dealers to whom they have consigned produce. For a considerable time The Guide has advocated that produce merchants should be licensed and bonded just as grain firms are required to be. The provincial government has at present seen fit to side-track this suggestion. However, with a view to obtaining definite complaints upon which suggestions for improvement may be based, a sub-committee of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture has been appointed. We shall be glad to receive from all readers in every province who have any complaints whatever concerning shipments of butter, eggs, milk, cream, poultry, hay or feed, potatoes, vegetables, hides, meats, or any other farm produce letters containing full details, prices, dates of shipment, weights, etc., in fact everything necessary to clearly establish a complaint. There are always two sides to any question and in some cases no doubt the country merchant has good cause for complaint. We want to hear from them. Complaints should be confined to produce shipped in 1916. These letters will be turned over for use by the investigating committee, but should be addressed to the Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$7,594.99
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City 10.00

Total \$7,604.99

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVED

Editor, Guide—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of yours enclosing check for \$163.50 for the Belgian Relief Fund. Please accept my most grateful thanks for this generous contribution.

I appreciate the great help you have given us in the past towards alleviating the sufferings of the poor Belgians, and I have no doubt that you will still make a further appeal to the subscribers of your valuable paper, as the needs of the Belgian sufferers are increasing and we have still to come to their assistance, if we do desire to do our share in saving them from starvation.

Yours truly,
A. J. H. DUBUC,
Belgian Consul.

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Pay Highest Market Prices

I will sell at Public Auction on my farm, 3 miles N. of Halbrite, Sask., October 25, 1916, 41 Head of Holstein Cattle, 15 cows, 2 two-year old heifers, 7 yearling heifers, 7 spring heifer calves, 5 bulls, 3 years old and under, 5 steers. Seventeen of these cattle are pure bred, and all bred to a pure bred bull. Twenty head of horses and Colts. Two sets of Farm Machinery. About 50 bus. Bromo Grass Seed. Terms: 1 year. Bankable paper at 10 per cent interest. 3 per cent off for cash.

F. C. GUTHRIE, Owner.

W. S. Pickupp, Auctioneer. A. G. Armstrong, Clerk.

Auction Sale

3600 High Grade SHEEP

Wed., Oct. 25, 1916

The Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will offer for sale by public auction, at the Ready Made Farm Colony, 15 miles East of Lethbridge, Alberta:

- 440 Shearling, High - grade, Shropshire and Suffolk Ewes
- 1000 3 - year - old cross - bred Down and Merino Ewes
- 450 4 - year - old cross - bred Down and Merino Ewes
- 400 Shearling, High - grade Shropshire and Suffolk Wethers
- 690 High-grade, Shropshire and Suffolk Ewe Lambs
- 570 High-grade, Shropshire and Suffolk Wether Lambs
- 23 Pure-bred Shropshire Rams
- 10 Pure-bred Suffolk Rams
- 1 Pure-bred Oxford Ram

Females will be offered in lots of 50, Wethers in lots of 100

This Flock is of very high quality. The average clip this season was 8 1/2 pounds, and the wool when offered at the Annual Wool Sale, at Calgary, in July, netted over \$6,700.00. Pedigrees furnished for all pure-bred Rams

TERMS: CASH ON DELIVERY OF STOCK. SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP

For full information apply to J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P. Ry. Company, Calgary, Alberta, or to J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, cor. Fifth St. and Fourth Ave. East, Calgary, Alta.

Auctioneer
J. W. Durno, Calgary, Alta.

Lunch Served at 12.30.

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14R923 Navy Blue Serge. This nobby 3-button single-breasted sack style will please you. Good quality linings and trimmings. An excellent quality Navy Blue Serge. Six-button single-breasted vest. Trousers are full-fitting and a splendid style with side buckles and belt loops. Give measurements. Sizes 36 to 44 inches chest measure. **\$10.60** Price, postpaid.



8⁵⁰

Postpaid
Fine
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Blanket
Cloth
Coat of
good
quality

10R535 Heavy Wool Blanket Cloth Coat of a fine finish. Designed in popular style. The wide inside facing and deep yoke back and front insure great protection. Collar and revers may be worn open or closed. Deep overlapping fronts close with large heavy buttons. Slash pockets and deep cuffs. Colors: Grey or Brown; state wh. h. Length 45 inches. Sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure; state size wanted. **\$8.50** Price, postpaid.



5⁹⁸

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Serge
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10R515 An All-Wool Serge Dress of particularly good model. Made from a splendid quality fine even weave serge. The high collar, belt and cuffs are trimmed with velvet. The skirt is full-cut and flares to a width of 24 yards. One-inch fold down centre front of skirt. Warm, practical dress. Colors: Black, Navy, Copenhagen or Brown. Sizes 36 to 44 inch bust. State bust and skirt length desired. **\$5.98** Price, delivered.



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11R722 Women's Health Brand Ribbed Cotton. White or Natural—a very special value. Is this 25c ribbed cotton with soft down finish inside; high neck, long sleeves, thoroughly well made. Sizes 32 to 38; state size wanted. **25c** Vest, postpaid. **25c** Drawers to match (open), ankle length. **25c** Drawers to match (closed) ankle length.



13⁸⁵

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Black
Beaver
Overcoat
with
Persian
Lamb
Shawl
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14R946 Made from a splendid quality heavy Black Beaver Cloth. Cut double-breasted style with handsome shawl collar of close curl Persian lamb. Lined throughout with quilted Italian cloth and mohair sleeve linings. Thoroughly well tailored; all seams double-stitched. Exceptionally good value; can supply with shawl or notch collar. Length 50 inches. Size 36 to 48 inches, chest measure. Price, postpaid **\$13.85**

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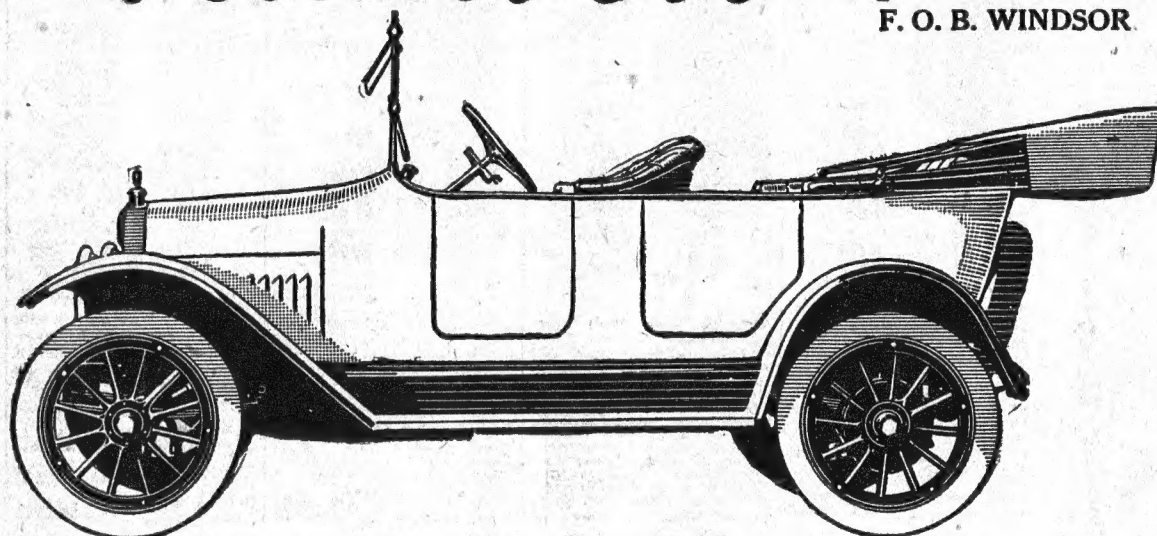
C The author of "The Farmer and The Interests" says, "When I homesteaded on the prairies 33 years ago, the farmer got just about half the value of his production. If he produced \$700 worth from a quarter section of land he retained \$350. Today he retains about 35 per cent." He then gives the remedy for this condition of affairs. 75 cents post paid.

Book Dept.,

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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